The Pacific.

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POETRY.

For the Pacific.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY J. SWETT.

Let us talk together, brothers, of the dear old father-land,
Hemmed in by hoary mountain-peaks, that form a peerless band,
As in gigantic brotherhood in grandeur they arise
To battle with the wintry storms, upon those northern skies
Let us visit in our fancy, the land whose rivers free,
Through quiet vales and peaceful glens, sweep sparkling to the sea,
Where the "smiles of the Great Spirit" on lakes of beauty rest,
And islands lies like emeralds, upon a maiden's breast!

O! tell not of the Orient, or soft Italia's clime
Where man is but a tyrant's tool for war and blood and crime,
We better love the rugged land which spurns a slavish yoke,
Where sons are hardy laborers with hearts like mountain oak.
O! tell us not of glittering sands and *placers* rich in gold,
Our hearts turn to the Granite hills we trod in days of old:
They vi-it us, they visit us in bright dreams even here,
And we climb again, in fancy wild, the hills to memory dear.

Let us talk, New England brothers, of the land we love the best,
By early friendships hallowed and by holy memories blest,
Of maidens, true and beautiful, of sons, the rough and bold,
And gather round the firesides, that gleamed in days of old,
What though the pulse of passion throbs not with tropic heat,—
No purer hearts, no *truer* hearts in love responsive beat,
And though the soul's affections in fewer words be spoken
They are treasured in the heart while the casket is unbroken.

Talk not to us of Spanish girls with spirits light as air,
Round the firesides of New England there are maiden's quite as fair;
Their hearts are pure as crystal streams which from the mountains flow,
Their soul's as stainless as the hills when robed in light-flaked snow,
The Grecian maids are beautiful in "Islands of the blest"—
We better love the Yankee girls whose sweet lips ours have prest
And dearer to our spirit, the sunlight of those eyes,
Than the thrilling passion-glances under soft Italian skies.

God bless the Yankee maidens, and the dear old "Plymouth rock"
And make New England's children like the tough old Pilgrim stock.
Her wealth lies not in treasures by golden stream or clen,
But in priceless hearts of women and the iron souls of men.
Though her roving sons are dwelling in a golden land, we know
They keep the tough old *granite* hearts she gave them years ago;
And they never can forget her though they tread Pacific's strand,
The heart turns fondly ever to the rough old Pilgrim land!

SELECTIONS.

Dr. Duff's Farewell to Scotland.

It was our rare privilege about six months since, to hear Dr. Duff, in New York, in one of those thrilling appeals with which he electrified the Christian communities of America and of England. We never else heard such impassioned eloquence; *soul eloquence. He manifested an intense appreciation of the condition of men,* and the value of the gospel; and was borne along with an agonized desire that the treasures and the talent of the church should be immediately consecrated for the evangelization of the world. Were the wealth of a kingdom placed at his disposal, in an ecstacy of delight, he would lay it all down at the feet of his master, to be used in the great cause which swelled his wholly consecrated heart. He made wealth seem valuable for this end, and talent feel its responsibility. All greatness of place and all pride of acquisition became small in his presence. Titled men sat around him and at his feet as children, and wondered and prayed, and wept, as he spoke. He had but partially recovered his shattered health, and may never again regain his full vigor; yet with apostolic zeal he refuses to spend longer time in recruiting and repose, and has set out for the field of his former labor, throwing out the intimation that he will not be found absent from his Master's vineyard, "until, sooner or later, he shall welcome a quiet resting place on the sunny banks of the Ganges."

A public meeting previous to his departure was held in the Free High Church in Edinburgh, where a multitude of his friends crowded to hear his farewell address. Dr. Tweedie, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church, presided; Dr. Candlish opened the proceedings with prayer; after which Dr. Duff delivered, for the space of two hours, one of his overwhelming appeals in behalf of the missionary enterprise. The conclusion of his speech was a farewell to Scotland and a welcome to India, which being uttered in his peculiarly powerful and winning style, drew tears from the eyes of almost every person in the great throng of those who listened. He said:

"And now, this my home work being for the present finished, while exigencies of a peculiar kind appear to call me back again to the Indian field, I cheerfully obey the summons, and despite its manifold ties and attractions, I now feel as if, in fulness of heart I can say, farewell to Scotland—to Scotland! honored by ancient memories and associations of undying glory and renown! Scotland, on whose soil were fought the mightiest battles for civil and religious liberty!—Scotland, thou country and home of the bravest among undaunted Reformers! Scotland, thou chosen abode and last resting place of the ashes of most heroic and daring martyrs!—yet farewell Scotland! Farewell to all that is in thee!—Farewell—from peculiarity of natural temperament, I am prepared to say, Farewell ye mountains and hills, with your exhilerating breezes, where the soul has at times risen to the elevation of the Rock of Ages, and looked to the hill whence alone aid can come. Farewell ye rivers and murmuring brooks, along whose shady banks it has been often my lot to roam, enjoying in your solitude the sweetest society! Farewell, ye rocky and rugged strands, where I have so often stood and gazed at the foaming billows, as they dashed and surged everlastingly at your feet! Farewell, ye churches and halls throughout this land, where it has been so often my privilege to plead the cause of a perishing world; and when, in so doing, I have had such precious glimpses of the King in his beauty, wielding the sceptre of grace over awakened, quickened and ransomed souls. Farewell, ye abodes of the righteous, whether manses or ordinary dwellings, in which this weary, pilgrimed body has often found sweet rest and shelter, and this wearied spirit the most genial christian fellowship. Farewell, too, ye homes of earliest youth, linked to my soul by associations of endearment, which time can never efface. Aye, and farewell ye graves of my fathers, never likely to receive my mortal remains! And welcome India! Welcome India, with thy benighted, perishing millions; because, in the vision of faith, I see the renovating process that is to elevate them from the lowest depths of debasement and shame to the noblest heights of celestial glory. Welcome, your majestic hills, the loftiest on this our globe, for though cold be your summits, and clothed with the drapery of eternal winter, in the vision of faith I can go beyond and behold the mountain of the Lord's house established on the top of the mountains, with the innumerable multitudes of India's adoring worshippers joyously thronging towards it. Welcome, too, ye mighty, stupendous fabrics of a dark lowering idolatry, because, in the vision of faith, I can see in your certain downfall, and in the beauteous temples of Christianity reared over your ruins, one of the mightiest monuments to the triumph and glory of our adored Immanuel. Welcome too, thou majestic Ganges, in whose waters, through every age, such countless multitudes have been engulphed in the vain hope of obtaining thereby a sure passport to immortality, because, in the vision of faith, I behold the myriads of thy deluded votaries forsaking thy turbid though sacred waters, and learning to wash their robes and make them white in the blood of the Lamb. Welcome—if the Lord so wills it—welcome, sooner or later, a quiet resting place on thy sunny banks, amid the Hindu people, for whole deliverance from from the tyrannic sway of the foullest and cruelest idolatries on earth, I *have groaned and travailed in soul agony.* Fare ye well then, reverend father and beloved brethren and sisters in the Lord—fare ye well *in time*; fare ye well through *all eternity!* And *in the view of that* bright and glorious eternity, welcome, thrice welcome thou resurrection morn, when the graves of every clime and every age, from the time of righteous Abel down to the period of the last trumpet sound, will give up their dead; and the ransomed myriads of the Lord, ascending on high, shall enter the mansions of glory—the palaces of light—in Immanuel's land; and there together in indissoluble and blissful harmony celebrate the jubilee of a once groaning but *then renovated universe! Farewell!*—Farewell!"

The Missouri Catastrophe.

The following is a portion of a letter to the *Independent*, from Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, who narrowly escaped death in the late disaster on the Pacific Railroad. It presents a thrilling account of that disastrous occurrence.

"I write this under circumstances tending peculiarly to impress me with the feeling that services rendered to imperishable interests alone, can long bestow either honor or pleasure. I seem to myself as writing this on the verge of the Dark River where all aims this side of immortality shrivel.—The sense of sudden and awful peril presses on me; a peril which has in a moment swept acquaintances and friends from my side into eternity. The shadow of the Dark Angel has fallen on me. I have heard the whirr of his awful wing, and felt his chill breath. With pulse feverous, and person gashed and bruised, and a great sorrow on my heart, I write; and yet as I look around on the faces of my home, and on this glad light of life, I thank my God—oh how fervently—that I still live.

As you may infer from the above, I was day before yesterday in the frightful catastrophe on the Pacific Railroad at the Gasconade River. Invitations had been extended to our citizens by those of Jefferson City, to meet with them on Nov. 1st and celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railway to that place—to which the cars were to run that day for the first time.

Between six and eight hundred persons, comprising to a great extent the elite of our city, started from this place on the morning appointed, with mutual gratulations on the opening of such an important section of the Pacific Railroad, whose name innicates that, in the idea of its builders, it was to be only the beginning of that mighty trans-continental route which has for years been the dream and aspiration of our city. With words and thoughts more or less grave, but all jubilant, and through a region in sympathy of jubilation, we passed about one hundred miles to the Gasconade River, which this railroad crosses. As we approached the river, I was sitting in the car, the fourth I think from the engine; all around me men most eminent in professional and mercantile life, and in the political history of the region, variously engaged in a gay or serious converse—trade, stock, politics, morals, reminiscences amusing or sad, hopes and schemes for the future, the jest and pleasant laugh, or reflections grave, philosophic or religious, engaging us, as we looked around on each other's faces in an intense consciousness of life and a sense of perfect security, when lo! in a moment that multitude, in horrid imbroglio, were struggling in the jaws of Death.

As we were thus in the fulness of life and enjoyment borne on, all at once there comes on the car, an awful crash! instantly the car pitches forward! we feel the grasp of the Ruin-Demon tearing it with horrid clangor downward. One flash of thought. Here it, the last moment! Eternity! Sweet home, wife, children—fading! the universe gone! God only left! If thy will it be, O, God, I go! I go to Thee. One such flash of thought like lightning through the mind, and with it a sense of falling, and of things tumbling with us and around us, and upon us; and then the stunning, hideous *crash*, with blows innumerable, all over our persons, as we strike the earth! and the crash, crash, crash, till seven or eight cars, with their living freight, have taken the dreadful leap over and upon each other, crushing through that mass of ruin and of living flesh. It was all the work of a moment, and yet it seemed as if it would never end. I was so buried up and stunned that the sound came to me less distinctly through the superincumbent mass; others compared it to successive thunder claps. Oh, the relief when it stopped, and I felt I was yet alive! for the pressure on me was so great, I felt, a little more and I must die; and was momently expecting another car upon us. The consciousness of a long time was gathered into that moment. Indeed I can hardly tell how long I lay there crushed in darkness. I felt alone with God; that He was there and it was well. The prayer of Jonah flashed upon my mind. "Out of the bosom of Hell I cry unto thee, O God.—The depth has closed around me. The grave with its bars is about me forever.—Yet I am not cast out of thy sight. I will look once more to thy Holy Temple." And he did bring my life up again from corruption. Blessed be His Holy Name.

God's hand warded from us the dreaded stroke. The hideous clangor was over, and it was for a moment still as the grave. I found myself under a mass of, I knew not what, crushed, prisoned, helpless, and almost stifled. I heard a voice near me cry out, "Thank God we are yet alive;" but there was no response save groans. Instantly it flashed upon me, we are in the river and I must drown; and momently I expected to feel the cold death-touch of the waters; but it came not. Then came a moving in the mass above me, mingled with the cries of the mutilated and the dying; I waited in awful anxiety until by the lightening of the pressure, I could gradually stir my limbs. With difficulty I extricated my person and rose to my feet. I had suffered a severe contusion on one limb, which nearly disabled me; my head was cut and bruised, my forehead gashed and seared with hot iron—for the stove had fallen against me—and my face was begrimed with blood and ashes; but, oh, the glad thought that I was yet alive, and with no dangerous wound. As I looked around I found the wreck of a car in which I was, nearly empty of men. Behind me lay a *man with bloody face, who called out to* me by name as to one rising from the dead. Beyond was a poor youth with both legs broken, crying out for God's sakes to help him; and below me toward the forward end of the car, was one still buried in the ruin and imploring to be extricated. I removed the rubbish as I could, and lifted him up. Beside him was one who had been killed instantly, and was already purple almost to blackness. All others I thought had gone or been removed. I got up to *the rear-end of the car, which was poised* somewhat in the air; and looked forth.—Familiar voices called to me as one from the grave. With the help of kind friends I descended, and we greeted each other as only those can do who are conscious of a common escape from an awful death. But what a scene there was around us! It was one frigntful to remember. The bridge—a temporary tressel-work not designed as a permanent structure—over the Gasconade River had broken. The first span of it, fortunately not extending to the water's edge—had given way under the pressure of the engine and train. Had it been the next span, that over the water itself, the loss of life must have been fearfully increased. The engine had reached the first pier, some forty yards or more from the abutment —when it fell with the foremost cars, dragging those in the rear after them, till seven or eight cars had crashed one after another into the chasm between thirty and forty feet deep; while others farther back had tumbled sidewise down the embankment.

As I looked on the terrible and Titanic ruin, there lay the huge engine on its back, still pouring forth its fierce vapor; engineer and superintendent crushed dead or screaming in living agonies underneath it. The cars lay criss-cross, scattered about and partly on each other, splintered and crushed, like the forest trees in the path of the tornado. The cries of those prisoned and mutilated beneath, made the scene hideous. Amid the wreck, men were running about —some mad with consternation and anxiety, same looking for friends, some aiding the wounded. Some seemed paralyzed and astounded, as if stunned with the greatness and suddenness of the catastrophe, and others appeared nerved by it to heroism and energy of effort. Fortunately our company was of men; and we were spared the horrors of the shrieks of women and children usually accompanying railroad disasters. The wounded for the most part bore their sufferings in silence, or with suppressed groans. Some I found sitting on logs or beside stumps; some lying on the ground in the storm; for to add to the horrors of the hour, a thunder storm, one of the most violent ever known in this region, broke upon us just as the catastrophe took place. The air had become dark as night; the wind was roaring what might seem the pæan of Ruin through the desolate hills; the rain falling in torrents; and the lightnings playings like a park of artillery on the gloomy forest around us; striking the wreck itself, and nearly stunning some that were extricating the wounded and the dead. It seemed as if God was angry with us; and hearing the awful blasphemies that broke from the lips of some just snatched from the grave's mouth, I could not help shuddering lest the bolts of offended Heaven should at once smite the impious ingrates into eternal silence. With most, however, a better feeling—one of grateful awe—obtained, and a sense of a present God, that I trust may long remain.

Cruelty and Charity.

In so large a family as that of Mr. T—— there was a good deal of sewing to do, and out of charity the work was taken from a seamstress who had sewed for the family sometime, and given to a poor widow woman with several small children. Ostensibly only was this charity. Really, it was to save a few more pennies. How could this be? some one will ask. Let me sketch a little scene; premising that this poor woman's husband was just dead, and she left helpless and friendless, with no apparent means of support. Besides she was in very feeble health. By accident Mr. T—— had heard of her distressed situation, and at the suggestion of the individual who named her case to him, told his wife that he thought it would be charity to give her some sewing.

"I think it would indeed" says Mrs. T——.

"Our sewing costs us a great deal," responds the careful husband, "and in this thing we may benefit ourselves, as well as do a deed of charity. No doubt this woman is rather an indifferert sewer, in comparison with Miss R——, and therefore her work will not of course be worth so much. And she will no doubt think one half the price Miss R—— gets a good one."

"No doubt," chimes in the frugal partner.

Mrs. ——was sent for. After she was seated the following conversation ensues.

"Can you do plain sewing?"

"Yes ma'am, as well as most persons"

"What is your price for fine shirts?"

"I haven't set any price yet, but I will work as low as any one."

"But you know that to get work you will have to do it a little lower than ordinary. People don't like to change."

"Well ma'am, I am in want, and I will work at almost any price for my children."

"I suppose you will make fine shirts for a quarter!"

"Yes ma'am!"

"And calico dresses for the same?"

"Yes ma'am!"

"Well, that's reasonable."

"Boys' common shirts you will not charge over eleven pence for?"

"No ma'am!"

"That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to-morrow, and I'll have some work ready for you." The widow departed.

"Well, wife," says Mr. T——, bustling in when he saw the woman depart.—"At what price will she work?"

"At just half what Miss R—— charges."

"Well, that's something like. It gives me pleasure, to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round."

"Yes, it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a *year, you'll let me have a fifty dollar shawl,* won't you?"

"Yes, if you want it."

"Well I'll do my best. It's shameful what some of those seamstresses do charge."

It is often well to reverse a picture. Suppose we look at the other side of this

Mrs. —— had always been delicate.

When a girl she could never sew long at a time without getting a pain in her side.—She married a hard working, industrious mechanic, whose trade was not very lucra*tive, yielding barely enough for a support.* Her health after her marriage was but little improved, and when with several small *the means of earning a dollar when the last* one was spent. Just at this sad moment the fact of her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. T—— sent for her.

As she carried home her work the day after the interview, she was glad at heart with the thought that now there was a way of escape at least from starvation. But little more her yearning heart could promise her. Boy's shirts at twelve and a half cents were her first pieces of work.—Two of these by hard work she managed to get done in a day. Had they been made plain, she could have finished them early, and had time to give many necessary attentions to her children. But the last words of Mrs T—— had robbed her of that chance. "You can stitch the collars of these, any how—you can afford it, I suppose, and they iron better when that is done." The simple and touching—"Yes ma'am," but in a sadder tone than usual, was the only response.

Next *morning she was up early,* though her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak, from having sat so steadily through the whole of the preceding day.—Her children were all taken up, washed and dressed; her rooms cleaned, and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself.—Her own stomach refused the food of which her own children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry stale bread.

It was near ten o'clock when she got fairly down to work, her head still aching and almost blinding her. Some how or other she could not get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual dinner hour before she had finished the first garment.—The children were impatient for their dinner, and she had to make great haste in preparing it, as well for their satisfaction, as to gain time.

"Mother we are getting tired of mush and milk," said one of the little ones.—"You don't have all the good things now you used to. No pies, nor puddings, nor meat."

"Never mind, dear, we'll have some nice corn cakes for supper."

"You'll have supper soon, won't you, mother?" said another little one coaxingly, her thoughts busy with the nice corn cakes.

"And shant we have molasses on them," said another, pushing away her bowl of mush and milk.

"No, dear, not to-night, but to-morrow, we'll have some.

"Why not to-night, mother, I want some to-night."

"Mother ain't got any money to buy it with to-night, but to-morrow she will have some," said the mother soothingly.

"O we'll have 'lasses to-morrow for our cakes," cried a little girl who could just speak, clapping her hands in great glee.

After dinner, Mrs. —— worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt in which the last stitch was taken, at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast next day, she took the four shirts home to Mrs. T——, her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children, with the half dollar she had earned. For it was a sad truth that she had laid out her last dollar for the meal with which she was making mush for her little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem, and every line of stitching, Mrs. T—— expressed approbation of the work, and handed the poor woman a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. T——, and a calico dress for herself. She did not offer to pay her for the work she had done; after lingering a few moments, Mrs. —— ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

"O dear! I never pay seamstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums. When you have made five dollars I will pay you."

Mrs. —— retired, but with a heart that seemed like lead in her bosom. "When shall I earn five dollars? not for a whole month at this rate," were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

"We shall have the molasses now, mother, shan't we?" said two or three glad little voices, as she entered her home

For a few moments she knew not what answer to make. Then, gathering them all about her, she explained to them, as well as she could make them understand, that the lady for whom she had done the work did not pay her, and she was afraid it would be a good while before she would; and that, until she was paid, she could not get them anything better than what they had.

The little things all stole silently and without a murmur away, and the mother again sat down to her work. A tear would often gather in her eye as she looked up from the bright needle glistening in her fingers, and noted the sadness and disappointment pictured in their young faces. From this style of gloomy feeling she was roused by a knock at the door, and a pleasant looking young lady, somewhat gaily dressed, came in with a small bundle in her hand.

She introduced herself by saying that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mr. T——'s, and that she was so well pleased with the work, that she had inquired for the maker. "And now, having found you," said she, "I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me, if you do such work."

"I shall be glad to do it for you," said she, encouraged by the kind and feeling manner of the lady.

"And what will you charge?"

Mrs. —— hesitated a moment, and then *said,*—

"Mrs. T—— gives me a quarter of a dollar."

There was a bright spot for a moment on the cheek of the lady.

"Then I will give you three," said she with warmth.

Mrs. —— burst into tears, and she could not help it.

"Are you in need?" inquired the strange lady, hesitatingly, but with an air of feeling that could not be mistaken.

For a moment the widow paused, but the sight of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

"*I have nothing but a little corn meal* in the house, and have no money."

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye—her breast heaved with strong emotion. Then again all was still.

"I will pay you for this dress beforehand, then; and I want it done very nice, and I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it day after to-morrow?"

"Certainly, ma'am; to-morrow evening, if you want it."

The dollar was paid down, and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was made glad that morning.

Chinese Sects.

(From a lecture of Rev. I. J. Roberts, in San Francisco, reported by the *Chronicle.*)

"The Chinese are divided into three principal sects. First, are the Confucianists. Confucius was a great philosopher, and lived about fifty-five years before the time of Jesus Christ. *His doctrines are now* and have long been received by the rich and learned and influential among the Chinese, nearly as the Scriptures are received among us. The memory of Confucius is revered, and they consider him to have been the best of men. When the lecturer on one occasion requested a Chinaman to write that Jesus Christ would judge all men, even Confucius, the Celestial refused; it was contrary to his principles to say that any man could be better than the great sage of his own people. The teachings of Confucius were intended only for this world; he taught political ethics; he laid down rules for the conduct of men toward each other. He taught them to do to others as they would wish to be treated by others. He said nothing of God or heaven, of hell or the devil. When asked why he taught nothing of these things, he said he knew nothing about them. His disciples know nothing of the necessity of regeneration, or of the plan of salvation. He was once asked how a man should die well, and his reply was that it was hard enough to live well; the dying well would come in its time without any preparatory study. Confucianism is learned faith. It makes the Chinese the politest people in the world—politer even than the French.

The second religious sect is the Taon. This sect was established about the time of Confucian. It is a superstitious system and not much in vogue, and like Confucianism relates only to this world. Its votaries attach great importance to certain superstitious observances, and they are generally employed to officiate at funerals and at various public ceremonies.

The third sect is that of the Buddhists. It was a common belief that Confucius had foretold the birth of a great prophet in the West. About the year 65 A. D., the Chinese Emperor sent a commission to seek for tidings of this prophet, and the commission went as far as Hindostan and there learned of Buddha. They returned with Buddhist priests, who established Buddhism in China. They have their temples and their idols of wood, and of stone, and of bell-metal. They are the most numerous sect in the Celestial Kingdom; and on the New Year the officials and rich men go round to the temples and worship all the idols.

Many of the Buddhist priests continued in their occupations merely as a business matter. The lecturer had lived in China 18 years; he had worn their costume—even their tail; he had eaten with chop-sticks, and lived like the natives, and had learned to know them intimately. A Buddhist priest had once confessed the falsehood of his doctrine to the lecturer, and offered to desert his idols if any other method of support were offered to him.

The people are deceitful and given to lying. When they go to market, they carry weights with them to see that they are not cheated, for nearly every shop has two sets of weights—one too heavy the other too light, so as to be ready to defraud either buyers or sellers. Piracy is looked upon as a private trade, and people go into it as they enlist to go to war; expecting, if caught, to have their heads chopped off. Their crimes were so ahominable that reasonable men could hardly sympathize with them, and the lecturer had seen fifty men decapitated with scarcely more feeling than the death of fifty swine would have occasioned.

The lecturer has been invited to visit the Court of Tae-ping-wang, [the rebel Emperor who took lessons in the Christian religion from Mr. Roberts,] and he expected to avail himself of the invitation. At first there were many difficulties in the way of the missionary. He was looked upon as an outside barbarian, who did not know politeness, and had not learned the philosophy of the sages. But things are changed now. The missionary is received well, and treated with more politeness than in his own country. The lecturer closed with an appeal for kindly treatment to the Chinese.

Washington at School.

Having no longer the benefit of a father's instructions at home, and the scope of tuition of Hobby, the sexton, being too limited for the growing wants of his pupil, George was now sent to reside with Augustine Washington, at Bridge's Creek, and enjoy the benefit of a superior school in that neighborhood, kept by a Mr. Williams. His education, however, was plain and practical. He never attempted the learned languages, nor manifested any inclination for rhetoric or *belles lettres.* His object, or the object of his friends, seems *to have been confined to fitting him for* ordinary business. His manuscript schoolbooks still exist, and are models of neatness and accuracy. One of them, it is true,—a ciphering-book preserved in the library at Mount Vernon,—has some schoolboy's attempts at calligraphy; nondescript birds, executed with a flourish of the pen, or profiles of faces probably intended for those of his schoolmates; the rest are all grave and business-like. Before he was thirteen years of age, he had copied into a *volume forms for all kinds of mercantile* and legal papers; bills of exchange, notes of hand, deeds, bonds, and the like. This *early self-tuition gave him throughout life* a lawyer's skill in drafting documents, and a merchant's exactness in keeping accounts, so that all the concerns of his various estates, his dealings with his domestic stewards and foreign agents, his accounts with government, and all his financial transactions, are to this day to be seen posted up in books in his own hand-writing, monuments of his method and unwearied accuracy.

He was a self-disciplinarian in physical as well as mental matters, and practised himself in all kinds of athletic exercises, such as running, leaping, wrestling, pitching quoits, and tossing bars. His frame, even in infancy, had been large and powerful, and he now excelled most of his playmates in contests of agility and strength. As a proof of his muscular power, a place is still pointed out at Fredericksburg, near the lower ferry, where when a boy he threw a stone across the Rappahannock. In horsemanship, too, he already excelled, and was ready to back and able to manage the most fiery steed. Traditional anecdotes remain of his achievements in this respect.

Above all, his inherent probity and the principles of justice on which he regulated all his conduct, even at this early period of his life, were soon appreciated by his schoolmates; he was referred to as an umpire in their disputes, and his decisions were never reversed. As he had been formerly military chieftain, he was no legislator of the school; thus displaying in boyhood a type of the future man.

One of the strangest sights on the Rhine is the church of St. Ursula, at Cologne. It is full of old bones, probably dug from some battle-field, but which are asserted by the Roman Church to be the relics of 11,000 virgins, who were returning from a pilgrimage to Rome in the third century, and were slain, with their leader, St. Ursula, then eighteen years old. Such a display of skulls, legs, and arms, even Rome makes nowhere else. Visitors pay a round sum for the sight. Superstitious devotees hold these bones in great estimation. An English convert to Popery, who was recently at this church, was quite overwhelmed, and in his ecstacy he embraced the jewelled skull of Ursula, kissing it with great devotion. A week afterwards, an accomplished English surgeon, having more science than superstition, after carefully examining the head of the pretended martyr, declared it to be the skull of a *male* subject—thus exploding a profitable delusion of centuries.—*Household Words.*

CROPS.—It is estimated that this year the crop of wheat will reach the aggregate of 115,000,000 bushels in the United States. In 1850 it was 92,000,000, and last year but 70,000,000.

MISCELLANY.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—How remarkable the fact that these men, whose purses almost control the policy of the nations of Europe, should be Jews—should belong to a race once the most noble and favored, and then the most despised and persecuted on earth. The sons of Abraham have been everywhere scattered and everywhere down-trodden—but the past quarter of a century has witnessed vast changes to their advantage, and their leading men have occupied commanding positions throughout the world. The Rothschilds wield an influence equal to that of any of the monarchs of Europe, and through that influence have accomplished much for the people.

SINGULAR SWISS CUSTOM.—In the large towns the children of similar age and sex are gathered together by their parents in little societies called *societies des demanches.* These little clubs are composed of twelve or fourteen children, selected by the parents with a view to their adaptedness to amuse and benefit each other. They meet in turn at the house of the different parents every Sabbath evening. Their nurses are with them, and the time is spent in amusements common to children. As they grow older these amusements are combined with instruction. This kind of intimacy creates friendships which last long after they are dispersed and scattered over the world, and even through life. Girls thus linked together in childhood retain their affection in maturer life, and even in womanhood distinguish each other by the tender appellations of "ma *mignonne,*" "*mon cœur,*" "*mon ange.*"—*Correspondence New York Observer.*

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK is abated at last, and this is the summing up of its ravages. Within a space of three months, out of an average population of 6,000, "every man, woman and child, (almost without exception,) has been stricken with the fell fever, and about two thousand have been buried—being not less than two out of three of the whites and one out of three of the whole abiding community of Norfolk, white and black." What an awful summary!

A CHILD'S ANSWER.—A father once said playfully to his little daughter, a child five years old:

"Mary you are not good for anything."

"Yes I am, dear father," replied she, *looking thoughtfully and tenderly into his* face.

"Why, what are you good for? Pray tell me, my dear."

"*I am good to love you* father," replied she, at the same time throwing her tiny arms around his neck, and giving him a kiss of unutterable affection.

Blessed child! may your life ever be an expression of that early felt instinct of love! *The highest good you or any other mortal* can possibly confer, is, to live in the full exercise of your affection.

GREEK NEWSPAPER.—Mr. C. Evangelides is about to establish a Greek newspaper in New York. The objects of this will be not only to improve the condition and give a proper direction to the energies of his countrymen here, but to send back to the old classic land, the light of American liberty and learning.

FRANCE.—*At a meeting in New York,* a short time since, Dr. Baird, who had just arrived from France, said:

When he visited France, twenty years ago, there certainly could not have been one hundred French Protestant ministers who were evangelical. The were at present more than three hundred, without including the colporters, Wesleyan ministers and schoolmasters. The Protestants were doing a great deal there to train up pions young men to become schoolmasters. In every large city in France, Protestantism was gaining a foothold and making itself felt.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—At the late Religious Conference at Paris, a Committee was appointed to present to the governments of France and England, and of other Christian nations, a Memorial in favor of Religious Liberty throughout the world, and especially in favor of securing it in the Turkish Empire, for Mohammedans as well as those who bear the Christian name.

MELANCTHON'S THOUGHT.—When Melancthon was first converted, he thought it impossible for his hearers to withstand the *evidence of the truth in the ministry of the* goepel. But after preaching a while, he complained that "old Adam was too hard for young Melancthon."

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—The latest, and apparently the fairest, estimate of this we have seen, makes it eleven hundred and fifty millions; viz.—Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mohammedans, 140,000,000, and Jews, 14,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000, the Greek and Eastern Churches, 60,000,000, and Protestants, 90,000,000.

MARRIAGE.—In early times the clergymen of Massachusetts were not allowed to perform the marriage service, which was made exclusively the business of the magistrate. In 1686, the General Court made proclamation, authorizing clergymen to solemnize marriages; but it was a long time before it became common to apply to them.

RELICS OF PUTNAM.—Israel Waldo Putnam, of Ohio, a descendant of the gallant Putnam of revolutionary memory, has placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, a military coat that was worn by Gen. Putnam during the war, and also his commission as major-general, which was signed in Independence Hall, in June, 1795, by John Hancock, as president, and Charles Thompson, secretary.

A MAN.—The man whom I call deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others rather than himself; whose high purposes are adopted on just principles, and never abandoned while heaven and earth afford means of accomplishing them. He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious road, nor take an evil path to secure a real good purpose.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1856.

Sunday Literature.

We are induced to recur to this subject from the remarks which our article under this head, last week, called forth from the *Wide West*. Our objections to Sunday papers were stated to lie in the inappropriateness of discussing, right through the Sabbath, the same themes which occupy men during the week: allowing that the papers be conducted in this way and to this end, and that they do not pander to the vicious tastes of the idlers who have nothing to engage them when the implements of business or the pen of record or the article of sale is taken from their hand; and who, lost in their leisure, seize upon the tale of fiction, the vulgar jest, or low satire on things sacred, to while away the heavy, interminable hours. Admit that the Sunday paper discusses earnestly the common topics of the week, we yet regard it as occupying a wrong position, compared with those who, with no more ability or integrity, discuss those themes through the week of working-days alone. Man ought to have a Sabbath. There ought to be time sacred against the invasion of those interests, which, tho' affecting personal comfort and the public weal, have received their due proportion of thought when they have been all turned over and talked and written about through the week. There are themes confessedly belonging to our higher nature and our most important interests, to consider which aright the Sabbath of the week is all too short.

These writers who reject our arguments cannot deny that, if we know no more than Socrates, of noble memory, taught man long ago, there are themes, legitimate to our thoughts, needful for our virtue, which require quite one-seventh of our time, and which are above the state of stocks, the local register of disasters, the exposure of political charlatanism, or the petty quarrels of the base, brought upon the great stage of public regard. And these know, too, that the tone of Sunday papers, however true to every principle of common honor and every sentiment of civil regard, does little to draw the thoughts of men to those themes which are thus legitimate to the thoughts of a being consciously immortal, and needful for the virtue of one who requires the highest arguments which can be addressed to his being to counterbalance the temptations that perfect freedom admits. These men know that their papers ignore the Sabbath, ignore everything more sacred than stocks and private quarrels, and social sentiments. We wrote it with the belief that it would be admitted as a truth of intuition or an axiom, that the best class of readers do not most read these Sunday papers. Men want a breathing time. If they have no conscience about the thing, they want to come up out of the briny water and breathe the pure air once a week. They will cultivate literature, they will walk with scholars and poets through flowery fields. They will cultivate social life, and unbend the bow; the quiver being ungirt and laid aside. They are not in the offices or the shops. They are in the home, in the library, in the field. If not Christians, they will at least break away from the scenes which perforce engage them all the week, and commune with the loftier spirits of literature, or with Nature in her alluring forms, inspiring and elevating the mind. In this strife of city suits and mayor's dockets, and the records of insolvency and accidents dire, there is nothing so alluring that the best minds are drawn irresistibly to them, when the Sabbath hour has come, and turned the key of bank, and store, and court, and council-room alike. Groups of petty politicians, to whom politics is a trade and scheming a second nature, will not rest on the Sabbath. They get a sunny spot in some narrow street, and talk and lay their plans as ever. But these, thank Heaven are not our best men or best minds. We have some better than these. Then, also, there are large numbers who are all lost when work is over, and who, untaught to rise to enjoyments that improve while they amuse, pore over the tales and jests with which some papers abound. *These* also are not our best minds.

There are thousands here who come up on the Sabbath to catch a purer air than that which breathes over the page of human genius. There are those who fear that Sabbath occupation is something more than a thing of taste or a recreation, the kind of which may be determined by the employment in which a man has happened to be engaged during the week. There are those to whom the Sabbath is a day consecrated to the soul's best, highest and eternal interests. Those impressions are not effaced from such, which assign to deeds a higher connection than with man's *taste*. The better classes of men are those, distinctly and everywhere, who are willing to devote one day in seven to the interests which a heathen confesses concern every man and to the cultivation of which a Sabbath is all insufficient. Either in those higher pursuits which religion dictates to us to follow, or in the fields of standard literature which every great soul will prefer to wander among, the fairer, nobler men of every society will be found, when the customs of ages have locked up the work-house on Saturday night and given freedom for a preferred use and enjoyment—of a day fragrant from a thousand sweet fields of association.

Concerning the character of Sunday papers, we only regret that so much talent is devoted to them: that so many strong men and fair citizens are helping their fellow beings to forget the Sabbath, and to use it as a day of common work or idle recreation. There are Sunday papers which would be excellent for any other day of the week. The *Sunday Dispatch* of New York and *Courier* are able papers. Yet *as a class* we are glad to believe that they draw not the best talent: that they occupy not the commanding positions by which the best public sentiment of the country is swayed and moulded.

KANSAS.—The difficulties in this Territory appear to be reaching a crisis. Gov. Shannon has telegraphed to the President, asking for U. S. troops. The nature of the immediate disturbance is not fully known. The report is that a large party of free-soil men had rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, and had reinforced themselves to the amount of 1,000 armed men. The precipitating of the Kansas question upon the last Congress interrupted all useful legislation, prevented action upon the Pacific Railroad bill, and threw the country into excitement. Another session of Congress is likely to be consumed, before the difficulty is settled; and we shall be a favored people, if the present collision on the battle-ground both of principles and interests, prove not the spark which shall light up a civil war in our country;—a thing more to be deprecated than all the armed alliances of Europe turned against us.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—We have never seen a pleasanter day than the *first*, in San Francisco. The sky was bright; the atmosphere mild.—Places of business were all closed; and homes all opened. The streets were deserted of ladies and filled with men who were making a business of social errands. Added to all, the Panama steamer arrived early in the morning, pouring on shore a crowd of returned citizens, and friends or pleased strangers. We trust that the same pleasant sky and happy intercourse prevailed throughout the State; and may the year so auspiciously begun, be crowned with joys and hallowed by gratitude to its close.

MR. EDITOR.—Will it be pouring a drop of bitterness into the pleasant memories of New Year's day to express a regret that the wine was found on tables where it was not to be expected? Certainly no exhileration was required on that day, to complete our enjoyment. And are not all aware that there is danger in the cup, even though rich wine sparkle in the goblet, and though *fair* hands proffer it? We offer this not in censoriousness, but in regret, hoping that, for the danger's sake, this temptation will in the future be withheld by those who certainly wish others no harm. Yours, D.

We are happy to say that we saw wine but in few places, and that we witnessed not very much intoxication during the day. [ED. PACIFIC.]

ARRIVALS.—Rev. S. H. Willey and Rev. E. B. Walsworth, with their families, returned by the *John L. Stephens* on the 1st inst. Mr. Willey and family left for the East a little more than eight months, and Mr. and Mrs. Walsworth about six months since. They have all returned in health and spirits, and receive a hearty greeting from their churches and numerous friends. Rev. Mr. Capen and lady were also passengers by the *Stephens*.

Editorial Correspondence.

Dec. 22d.

At Goodyear's Bar we passed a wet, uncomfortable Sabbath. An appointment had been made for religious services, and the excellent minister from Downieville, Rev. Mr. Pond, came to preach; but the dampness of the day, and the want of interest among those who might have been at the house of God, prevented the attendance of more than three residents of the place. How is it that a people can permit such little circumstances so to affect them in regard to things of infinite importance, when the same causes would detain none from a ball or a social party, or a thanksgiving dinner? Certainly it must be because they value a ball, or a good meal, more than they value the salvation of the soul or the worship of Jehovah. But Goodyear's Bar has not many American inhabitants. It is a place where very many foreigners, Germans, Irish and French, are engaged in work and business, whose habits as to the Sabbath are different from ours. There is here a good Division of the Sons, but we did not learn of any other organizations of a social or moral nature. Yet our acquaintance *with the town was limited, for* the accumulating snows upon the mountains warned us of the necessity of hastening our departure. Leaving therefore at one o'clock on Monday morning, we enjoyed a night's ride of 20 miles amid the great pine forests, guided only by dim starlight and the white snow, along a small trail, most difficult to travel. The dark, still hours wore heavily away, as in silence we journeyed on, three of us in single file, debarred from conversation by the noise of the horse's feet constantly breaking through the partly trodden path. Near daylight there rose over the great Sierras in the east, the clearest, brightest morning star we ever beheld. Through the pure mountain air it seemed to shine with the dazzling light of a small sun, something as we might suppose the sun to appear from the outmost known limit of the solar system, the planet Neptune.—Never before did we so realize the sublimity of the poet's figure, picturing the weary traveler in the narrow path *through this* wicked world and calling to the watcher on the walls of Zion:

> Watchman; Tell us of the night
> "What its signs of promise are:
> Traveler; O'er yon mountain's height,
> See that glory-beaming star."

Along this trail are some dark, suspicious places; one especially, called The Robbers Gulch, from its being the most likely place to be selected by robbers if ever they should venture to attack the golddust expresses on this route. These expresses are always prepared for such an emergency, and woe to those who should dare make an attack or be seen lurking about in the night, by these trusty, daring expressmen.

A little after daylight we passed Camptonville and at sunrise were at Fosters Bar on the North Yuba, where we enjoyed right well a good breakfast. Here we were out out of the snow. It was pleasant to spend a few hours in a familiar locality, which we often visited in '50. The place where we met the people in worship was all changed; the oak under whose shade we met nine children in a Sabbath class, was cut away; the rude structure in which we lay sick of a fever, was torn down and gone; the hospitable people who kindly took care of us, were also gone. What thousands of thoughts rush in upon the mind, on revisiting these once familiar places, where the time is so short as to have obliterated little or nothing from memory, while the change in the places themselves are equal to those wrought in twenty or even forty years in the east.

Foster's Bar has been a place of very extensive mining in former years; during the past summer also much work has been done. Good returns four or five dollars a day, have generally been obtained; while some companies have received much larger returns. There are only about seventy-five people here, including eight or ten families. The town is pleasantly situated and occupies a a place of permanent mining interest. It is also at the most prominent crossing of the Yuba, upon the great stage route from Marysville to Camptonville, and to all the upper towns reached thence by expresses and packers. At noon we ascended the *mountain upon the north into the* snows some three miles, whence a gentle descent brought us again out of winter, back to a region of spring, and a pleasant new town called Oregon Ranch, which contains about 40 miners. This is is a rich mining locality, but the supply of water is so limited that only a few can work to advantage. S. V.

☞To the Proprietors of the Noisy Carrier's Publishing Hall we are indebted for early delivery of steamer papers.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.—On Sabbath morning last, Dec. 30th, 1855, a *Congregational Church* was organized at *Downieville*, Sierra Co., under the care of Rev. WM. C. POND, (late of this city,) as Pastor. Sermon, in the form of a Charge to the Church and the Fellowship of the Church, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt of San Francisco.

THE ECHO DU PACIFIQUE.—This paper is now issued daily, instead of tri-weekly as heretofore.

STEAMSHIP JOHN L. STEPHENS,
December 31, 1855.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—

Home again! Home again, and all well! Thanks to a kind and ever watchful Providence, all home again, from a long and weary journey. A New Year's greeting to you—(I write it now while I can, as we are running up the coast of our own California)—"a happy New Year" to you, and to all your numerous readers.

What a contrast there is between one's prospects in coming to California now, and what they were in coming seven years ago! Uncertain times were those in 1849 and onward. Small prospect was there of much success in moral and religious, or educational enterprises, when as yet there were very few families in the Territory, and people had no certain dwelling-places. It was not a very tempting field of labor then, and the work that was done was accomplished amid many discouragements. It is little thought of now, perhaps, and those who were devoted to it may be almost forgotten, but it is no small satisfaction to enter into these labors. It is cheering indeed to think now of an organized State, admitted to the Union, a free State, settling in every part with an intelligent and virtuous population. It is cheering to think of the churches and religious societies that already exist in all our more populous towns and cities. And then the schools and institutions of learning that are coming into existence, and are so well patronized, promise well for the future.

It is a very different thing to come and engage in works of this kind for the public welfare now, from what it was in earlier years.

Our journey hither has been marked by nothing peculiar, except inasmuch as it has been more than ordinarily pleasant. We left New York in the *George Law* on Friday, Dec. 7th. On Sunday evening following, we experienced a severe gale, but fortunately the ship rode it out in safety, and we have had a smooth sea ever since. We were ten days, lacking a few hours, to Aspinwall, which place we reached on Monday, the 17th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. For some reason unknown, the cars were not ready to convey us across the Isthmus. The *Stephens* was all ready to take us on board on this side, but there was no movement about the Railroad till the next morning, when we left at half past seven, and reached Panama in *three hours and a half*. Had it not been for this unaccountable delay at Aspinwall, we should have left Panama twenty-four hours sooner, and of course have reached San Francisco a day earlier.

It was suspected among the passengers that there was no unwillingness to permit this delay at Aspinwall, because the place needs the patronage of passengers as often as an excuse can be found to secure it. If there was a rival line of steamers on this route, these convenient little delays would soon be dispensed with.

The thing most remarked on our passage up has been the contrast between a trip on this ship, and on the *George Law*,—and, in general, between the ordinary manner of conducting affairs on the Atlantic side and the Pacific. This contrast has been proverbial for years, and it is just as manifest now as ever. It is noticeable in the superior cleanliness of the ships on this side,—in the greater conveniences for the passengers, especially for those in the steerage,—in the excellent quality of the food, and in the manner in which it is served. In all these respects, as well as in others, the Pacific part of the route has decided advantages over the Atlantic. And what is more, delays and bad time, when they occur, are almost always chargeable to the Atlantic side. All this is often said, in praise of those who conduct affairs on this side; and it ought to be said, because it is true, and because the fact that it is true is the result of promptness, system, and energy, in the agents of the Company, and in the officers of the ships. It merits the approbation of the public.

Of our commander, Captain Pearson, it is enough to say that he made the first regular trip that was ever made in a steamship from Panama to San Francisco and back, in 1849, when ships were in the habit of coming *into* our harbor, but never leaving,—owing to the desertions of seamen,—and he has been accustomed to make regular trips ever since. By his long experience and skill, he has made this ship, in the most important respects, a model of excellence.

But we near the end of our voyage. We pass the familiar headlands that show us our progress. We long to greet the precious friends who will be watching for our arrival.

So here the writer of your "Atlantic Correspondence" for the past summer, drops his pen, and in taking leave of your readers, refers them to other writers at the East, from whom they may expect frequently to hear in future through your columns. As ever, yours truly, W.

For the Pacific.

How the Miners' Tax is Collected.

CHINESE CAMP, Dec. 30th, 1855.

The brutal conduct of the tax collectors of the Chinese in the mines, is attracting the attention of all respectable citizens here, and arousing the sympathy even of those who, two years ago, were their bitterest enemies. At the present time there are in Tuolumne County ten tax collectors, some of whom are committing the most fearful outrages on the Chinese residents. They seize upon merchants and physicians and other professional men in their houses, and with brutal force compel them to pay the *miners'* tax. Some of them go armed with revolvers and horse whips which they use freely among the Chinese. Broken limbs and broken ribs and other such injuries are among the common inflictions. The collectors have in some instances also maliciously destroyed the property of the Chinese, injuring their clothing or breaking their rockers and throwing them into the current of the river.

Besides official aggression and violence, the Chinese have been peculiarly exposed to robberies against which they have no legal protection. Some scoundrels have been using spurious licenses, compelling many of the Chinese to pay $12. a month instead of $6. Mr. Hawley, a Chinese interpreter, learning of these spurious licenses, informed Mr. Stuart, the Sheriff of Tuolumne Co., who immediately offered a reward of $100. for the detection of any who were guilty of such fraud, and also advertised to the Chinese that all authorized tax collectors would be furnished with a written certificate in the Chinese language, to which the seal of Tuolumne county would be affixed. Ten such certificates were prepared upon white cloth. This will prevent in this county any such robberies as have occurred; and we recommend a similar provision in other counties where the Chinese are suffering as they have done here. Many of them here are exceedingly destitute; and if the tax be not lessened by the next legislature, thousands of them will perish for want of the necessaries of life.

Yours, Z.

Arrival of the John L. Stephens.

By the arrival of the *John L. Stephens*, on Tuesday morning, we have Atlantic news to Dec. 7, and European news to the 24th of November.

Atlantic News.

The U. S. Senate organized on Dec. 3d.

The House of Representatives met on the same day, but failed to organize. Two hundred and twenty-five members answered to their names. The House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Up to the evening of the 6th, the balloting was continued with no result.

SUICIDE OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—A man named Jesse A. Savage committed suicide in New York on the 6th inst. He had spent some time in California, and was reputed to have amassed considerable property.

The trial of Baker, the murderer of Poole, has been commenced.

SOLDIERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Government has contracted to send 1,000 troops by Panama. They will go out in an extra steamer, the *St. Louis*.

The semi-monthly line of brigs from New York to Aspinwall were about to start, full of freight.

FIRE AT SING SING.—On the 6th Dec., a large fire occurred in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Loss estimated at $110,000.

In a letter written by the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it is stated that a large number of new contracts for additional surveys in these Territories have recently been made. The letter is accompanied with maps of surveys which have already been completed.

The New York *Times* says of the late verdict and recommendation of the jury in the case of Judge Stuart: "We understand that Judge Stuart has received a great many letters from distinguished gentlemen of the Bar, and other professions, advising him not to resign his judgeship."

The Vanderbilt line of steamers from New York to Havre is withdrawn for the winter.

Cannel coal has been discovered in La Salle county, Illinois.

The new Mexican Minister to the United States, Mr. Moredo, was formerly Mexican *Charge d'Affaires* at Paris.

The average amount expended annually on each scholar in New York, under the new school system, is $7.

Gough, the temperance reformer, is lecturing in Halifax, N. S.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A Mr. Sinclair, of Janesville, Wisconsin, having a fortune of $150,000, cut his throat a short time since, for fear of poverty.

The State of Vermont, with a population of over 300,000, pays about $150,000 per annum for all the expenses of government, or less than fifty cents per head for her people.

HOW YANKEES ARE TAXED IN ENGLAND.—John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was waited upon in England, prior to his departure for the United States, with his income-tax bill, which was charged at £87 10s., being the tax towards the expenses of the Russian war on his income as a lecturer, estimated at £1,500.

Foreign News.

The War news is unimportant. The Allies are making preparations to go into winter quarters.

The correspondence from the allied camp on the Tchernaya is to the 10th of Nov., and relates solely to the hutting of the armies, the Allies and the Russians being both under cover.

There are still apprehensions of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondence says that although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side of Sebastopol, to permit the fleet to enter the harbor.

Despatches received by the English and French governments announce a serious accident to have occurred near Inkermann, by the blowing up of a portion of the French park of artillery, causing the death of thirty of the French troops, including two officers, and one hundred wounded, including ten officers.

The Russians and the Allies were both erecting new batteries on opposite sides of the harbor of Sebastopol; and were still employed in firing on each other; but without much effect. It is said that important subterranean works have been discovered near fort St. Nicholas. The rumor is revived, that the magnificent stone docks of Sebastopol are to be blown up.

The Emperor Alexander has gone back to St. Petersburg.

Despatches from General Williams to Earl Clarendon, give the details of the celebrated defence of Kars from the assault of the Russians on the 29th of September.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following, dated CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12, 1855.

According to last accounts Omer Pasha was expecting battle. Gen. Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutars by Akaispa road. About 8,000 Turks under Musha Pasha had left Batoum to try and cut off his detachment. Early in the month they had reached Osurgethi, and the Commander-in-Chief bade them meet him at Kutars, which will become the theatre of some important engagement, unless the Russians intend intrenching themselves in the defiles which protect the advance on Tiflis.

At Vienna, Berlin and Brussels, diplomatists seem to be at work trying to open peace negotiations again. It is even asserted, positively, that preliminaries have been arranged at Brussels, with the assent of Russia, for the resumption of peace negotiations, and that, notwithstanding all denials, peace may be soon at hand.

Respecting Canrobert's mission to Sweden, we have only a Paris rumor—but the rumor is important, and is as follows: That terms of a military convention are agreed to; that Sweden will furnish a contingent, to act with the Allies next spring, if peace be not restored; and that an army of French, English and Swedes will be sent to Courland, to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves; and in return for her alliance, the Allies will guarantee Finland to her.

Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs there. Murders and robberies were taking place in the open street, with a great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians—especially the French.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Prince Albert laid the foundation of the Birmingham Institute. At the great banquet given on the occasion nothing was said respecting the war or politics.

Captain Robert McClure, the Artic navigator, is knighted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London money market exhibited rather more stringency, but consols had nevertheless advanced to 88 3-4a88 7-8, owing to the favorable rumors afloat. The bank rates of discount had not been changed. The bullion in the Bank had increased to the extent of £58,000 in the week.

FRANCE.—The King of Sardinia had arrived in Paris, and met with a favorable reception.—The Pope's Nuncio left the city in order that he might not come in contact with the excommunicated sovereign.

It is reported that the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptize his coming child.

A terrific fire broke out in Paris on the evening of the 18th ultimo, in one of the warehouses of the Manutention, on the Quai de Billy, in which a large quantity of grain and flour for the supply of the French army is constantly kept.

There was every chance that the Sound Dues Conference would be opened at Copenhagen on the 20th Nov. Russia was the only Power that would send a special envoy, the other governments accrediting their resident ambassadors, assisted by persons conversant with the subject. It had been settled that Russia might take part in the Conference simultaneously with the Powers with whom she is at war.

Later from Crescent City.

By the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived here on Monday last, we have files of the Crescent City *Herald* up to Dec. 26th.

The *Columbia* brings no Oregon papers, owing to her inability to reach Portland, on account of the river's being frozen at Oak Point.

From the *Herald* we gather the following items:

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man, while crossing the Salmon Mountains lately, was frozen to death by the extreme cold.

A MAN SHOT BY THE INDIANS.—Mr. Harris Case was shot by the Indians on the ridge north of Thompson & Black's ferry, on the 22d ult.

The Lagoon, three miles back of Crescent City, broke through the narrow strip of sand beach which shuts it out from the ocean. The one some ten miles back of Trinidad also broke through—the effect of high water accumulated during the late rains.

Discovery of Gold at Coloma.

No event of the present century has produced more important results, says the *Empire County Argus*, than the publicity of the discovery of gold in this town in 1847. We propose to give a few facts in relation to the discovery of gold in this town, derived from eye-witnesses, and the concurrent testimony of others on the spot at the time. That James W. Marshall picked up the first piece of gold, is beyond a doubt. Peter L. Wimmer, who resides in this place, states positively that Mr. Marshall picked up the gold in his presence; they both saw it, and each spoke at the same time, "What's that yellow stuff?" Marshall, being a step in advance, picked it up. This first piece of gold is now in the possession of Mrs. Wimmer, and weighs six pennyweights eleven grains. The piece was given to her by Marshall himself, as can be fully verified any day. To Marshall and Wimmer should be awarded the credit of first discovering it. Mr. Marshall is a native of New Jersey. He emigrated from Platt county, Missouri, to Oregon, in 1844, and from Oregon to California in 1845. Mr. Marshall enlisted under the Bear flag, and served under it. Peter L. Wimmer is a native of Ohio; emigrated to Missouri in 1840; married Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Bays in 1843; crossed the plains to California, arriving at Sutter's Fort November 16, 1846. The next day after his arrival at the Fort, Mr. Wimmer started with a team and cannon to join Fremont, and was in the service upwards of four months. Mr. Wimmer has now a family of ten children living; his first child in California was born in this town, August 2, 1848.

Returning to Sutter's Fort from his expedition to the south, Capt. Sutter and Marshall soon after determined to erect a saw-mill to cut lumber for fencing. On the 25th of August, 1847, Marshall, Wimmer and his wife and children, and Wm. Barger, with a team, left the Fort for the mountains, and arrived at Coloma August 28th. They began work immediately. The dam was finished early in January, the frame for the mill also erected, and the flume and bulkhead completed. It was at this time that Marshall and Wimmer adopted the plan of raising the gate during the night to wash out the sand from the mill-race, closing it during the day, when work would be continued with shovels, &c.

Early in February, the exact day is not remembered, in the morning, after shutting off the water, Marshall and Wimmer walked down the race together, to see what the water had accomplished during the night. Having gone about twenty yards below the mill, they both saw the piece of gold before mentioned, and Marshall picked it up. After an examination, the gold was taken to the cabin of Wimmer, and Mrs. W. instructed to boil it in saleratus-water; but she, being engaged in making soap, pitched the piece into the soap-kettle, where it was boiled all day and night. The following morning, the strange piece of stuff was fished out of the soap, all the brighter for the boiling it had received. Discussion now commenced, and all expressed the opinion that perhaps the yellow substance might be gold. Little was said on the subject, but every one each morning searched in the race for more, and every day found several small scales. The Indians also picked up many small thin pieces, and carried them always to Mrs. Wimmer. About three weeks after the first piece was obtained, Marshall took the fine gold, amounting to between two and three ounces, and went below to have the strange metal tested. On his return, he informed Wimmer that the "*stuff*" was *gold*. All hands now began to search for the "root of all evil." Shortly after, Captain Sutter came to Coloma, when he and Marshall assembled the Indians, and bought of them a large tract of country about Coloma, in exchange for a lot of beads and a few cotton handkerchiefs. They, under color of this Indian title, required one-third of all the gold dug on their domain, and collected at this rate until the fall of 1848, when a mining party from Oregon declined paying "tithes," as they called it.

Mrs. Wimmer has been offered five hundred dollars repeatedly for the original piece of gold in her possession, but has always declined parting with it, unless to the General Government or the State of California. California should make a liberal appropriation to Mrs. Wimmer, and procure this piece of gold for the State cabinet; and the General Government ought to reward, without delay, all the parties immediately concerned in this discovery.

For the Pacific.

Use of Tobacco.

If one were disposed to be disgusted with human nature, it would be an easy matter to gratify such a disposition. But in no predicament do men appear more loathsome than in the fumes of tobacco. The universality of the use of the weed does not in the least palliate or remove its filthiness. That men of refinement and high position use it, does not in the least diminish its hatefulness. Whoever travels in public conveyances, or stops at places of public resort, can rarely draw a breath of pure air. Steamboats are crowded with smokers from stem to stern, and from keel to hurricane-deck. There is no place where the lover of pure air, that precious gift of Heaven, can get a single breath. In every corner the air is loaded with the roisome stench. On every hand are men with pipes, men with cigars, men with cigaritos, filling the air with their dismal filth. Spitting and squirting and slobbering are the employment of nearly every mouth. Great bundles of cigars, or great plugs of tobacco, are in nearly every pocket. Great quids are in nearly every cheek; and a great stench, unfit to be smelled in any wholesome place, comes from the person of every one who uses it. Great spittoons are put in every place, and filled to overflowing with defiled salivations, and piled up with old quids and cigar-stumps. Whoever rides in a stage-coach must look out lest he be bedaubed by some devotee of the weed; and if he don't have a smoker on each side, and two before him, and one behind him, he may count himself a very fortunate man.

I need not say that the use of tobacco is repugnant to every Christian feeling. Ought not our bodies to be the rather temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost? Is it not the only correct standard of Christian duty to ask what course Christ would pursue in reference to any proposed act, and then do as he would do?

Nor is the use of tobacco a harmless practice. It is well known that tobacco is a rank poison. Were any one to eat a single cigar, it would cause sure and speedy death. Now, can such a poison be kept constantly in the mouth without being absorbed by the system? Certainly not; and whoever uses tobacco is poisoning himself, slowly to be sure, but just as certainly as if he took arsenic. It acts chiefly on the nervous system, and is father to a legion of diseases. Many eyes are weakened by it. Many voices are spoiled by it. Many heart-burns are caused by it. Many darting pains shoot through the breast from it. Many a cough and consumption is brought on by it. Weaknesses and irritations that need not here be mentioned are produced by it. Many an appetite for strong drink is engendered and strengthened by it. Many a noble constitution is wrecked by it. Many a cancer comes from the use of tobacco. And yet men will suck it and chew it; and women as well as men will snuff it. "Such is life."

Not only is the use of tobacco hateful and hurtful, but it is also expensive. Allowing that, for the past fifty years, 500,000 men have used tobacco at an annual average expense of *ten* dollars apiece, the money would have amounted to $1,792,120,500, had it been put at interest yearly at six per cent.;—an amount of money nearly equal to three times the present valuation of the entire property in New York city. Or, had each man's money been deposited separately, it would have given him at the end of fifty years the handsome little sum of $2,784 25; an amount worth looking at for a poor man. I suppose this estimate is far too small. It is probable that, for the last fifty years, England and America have furnished twice that number of tobacco users, and their average annual expense has been more than twice the sum stated. Will Christian men think of these expenditures, until they can tell how the treasury of the Lord shall be abundantly filled up? B. N. S.

For The Pacific.

"It is Said."

"It is said that the great Mr. John Wesley was so perplexed between Calvinism and Arminianism as theological systems, that he cast up an English shilling to decide whether he should be a Calvinist or an Arminian."—*Wedge of Gold*, folio 59, by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.

As Dr. Scott has embodied the above passage in a work designed for and worthy of perusal by the young men of this country, and as he has been very careful to give his authority for many quotations of far less importance than the above, it would be gratifying to a large class of his readers, who have been taught to regard the "great Mr. John Wesley" as a man not likely to adopt any "system of theology" on the toss of an "English shilling," much less one in the defence of which he has written so zealously,—to know who says it, and on what authority.

SEVERAL ARMINIANS.

Grumbling vs. Pedagogues.

Some good-natured pedagogues may be disposed to growl at me for choosing to treat them with such a crusty essay. But grumbling, with me, is a *chronic* complaint. It is incurable, for it runs in our family. My grandfather was a waspish old man, always buzzing about somebody's ears, and never content except when he had a dozen lawsuits on hand.

The verb "*grumble*" is one of the most expressive words in the English language. It is derived, according to Webster, whose authority in derivation, if not in pronunciation, is not to be disputed, from the Saxon "*grymetan*," to make a loud noise, to thunder. Having dug out the "*roots*" of my subject, as every good essayist, and particularly every pedagogue, always will, I am ready to proceed.

There are some self-conceited mortals, who imagine they know how to use an English word without tracing its pedigree through Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, back into Noah's ark. They might as well think of admiring a beautiful tree, without first digging it up to trace out the network of its roots.

Grumbling is synonymous with growling, scolding, snarling, fretting, worrying, murmuring, fussing, fault-finding, and a whole family of brothers and sisters, and cousins and second-cousins, whose beauties cannot be appreciated because I have no time to find their roots.

I shall grumble at all pedagogues, however, if they do not take the big dictionary, and go to work just as they do with big stump-pullers "down east."

Grumbling I hold to be a natural and inalienable right of man. Deny him this privilege, and you deprive him of one of the purest sources of his happiness. It is one of the luxuries of the human race. He who has nothing to grumble about has nothing to hope for; and he who has nothing more to hope for, in this life, must be wretchedly miserable, and ought to be tumbled into a grave.

Grumblers have existed in all ages of the world, in all nations, and in all states of society. Adam and Eve grumbled *in* the garden, and grumbled louder *out* of it. Their grumbling disposition has been entailed on the human race.

Yet grumbling, like *labor*, instead of being a curse, is a real blessing, and an unbounded source of pleasure. It is, in fact, a kind of safety-valve for the soul, to let off the surplus steam of passion. The infant, in the nurse's arms, frets and fumes, and cries and bawls, and makes wry faces at its mother. The school-boy trudges off to school, grumbling at hard lessons and corporeal stimulants. The doctor grumbles and growls like a watch-dog, when the door-bell rings him out of a sound nap at midnight. The lawyer grumbles over puzzling cases, and thick-headed "justices of the peace." The farmer grumbles at the crops, the weather, or the prices. The merchant grumbles at hard times and hard customers. The editor grumbles at bad articles; the compositor at bad manuscript [*that's a fact!*]; the printer's "devil" at want of copy. Decapitated office-holders, and diabolical office-seekers, grumble at ungrateful republics.

But the prince of all grumblers is the teacher. He is the living impersonation of grumbling, and the quintessence of double-distilled fault-finding. Take a dozen teachers at random, throw them together, and they instantly form a circle of grumblers more harmonious than the happiest circle of spirit-rappers that ever drew inspiration from a pine table. The acid of the school-room seems to have soured their tempers. Their faces harden into a cast-iron scowl. They arrange all the hard words of the language into an alphabetical grumbling dictionary. They grumble at everything, about all persons, in all places, in season and out of season. They grumble at being pent up, like nurses, with little boys and girls. They grumble at parents, because they *will* interfere with what is none of their business, and persist in believing their own children brighter and better than anybody's else. They grumble at the public, because it fails to have a realizing sense of the teacher's exalted sphere of usefulness, and because people are blind as bats to the pre-eminent position of pedagogues generally. They grumble at the Board of Education, because that honorable body *will* persist in "hauling them over the coals" of a "thorough and rigid examination" every year, for no earthly purpose but to display their own wisdom. They grumble at the Superintendent, because they know best, and want everything their own way.

In school, the principal grumbles at assistants, who love to torment him, and who return the favor with compound interest, by grumbling at autocratic principals who cannot be *coaxed*, at hard work, poor pay, and the unnatural state of school-ma'ams generally. The principal, overburdened by the cares of his little republic, with a score of delinquents awaiting punishment, compelled to bear the brunt of fault-finding parents, sits in his chair, and envies the assistant as he catches a glimpse of bonnet and shawl disappearing before the last vibration of the dismissal-bell dies away on the ear.

They grumble because vacations are so few and far between; and when they come, grumble because they are so long. They grumble at text-books. They grumble at one another's schools, and think no methods are so good as their own. They show their teeth at one another like hyenas. To sum up the whole in a word, their time is divided between grumbling and teaching.

Grumblers may be divided into two classes. There is the *genial* grumbler, who tells you his petty grievances, and annoyances, and vexations, in such a way, you know he can't help it; and in the end both he and yourself look upon the whole matter as a serious joke. I like a good-natured grumbler. He tells you all his little grumbles because he wants sympathy, and when your compassion is excited, puts you in a grin of good-humor. Most of the ladies—teachers included—come under this class. It is really amusing to hear a lady grumble. A frown covers her face, just as a fleecy cloud veils the silvery light of the moon—only adding to its beauty.

But the other class of grumblers—Heaven deliver us from them! They come over a genial spirit like a thunder-cloud at noon-day. They eat up the green buds of kindness like a cloud of locusts. They are vampires, that suck the blood of human hearts. Nothing ever pleases them. They find fault with the good, because they are better than themselves; with the bad, because they beat them at their own game. They gloat over human depravity. They pick flaws in all characters. They rake over the gutters of impurity, like *chiffoniers*, to drag up bits of gossip from the slime of cast-off pollution. They scent sin from afar. Their own soul is bitterness and gall and wormwood, and they make an out-creation of the same nature around them. They are the turkey-buzzards of society. Shun such grumblers as you would rattle-snakes, copper-heads, or scorpions.

When you grumble, do it in a reasonable manner. When your heart is pent up with petty cares and vexations, take a good fit of grumbling, and it will relieve you as a good fit of crying eases a blubbering school-boy.

S****.

Home Matters.

HALF PRICE.—The Steam Navigation Company advertises that they will charge only half price for passengers who desire to visit Sacramento on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Johnson.

A NEW MOTTO.—It is suggested that the motto to Billy Mulligan's new paper shall be "The Pen is Mightier than the Fist!" and that its vignette shall contain a likeness of the editor *rampart*, with that of Yankee Sullivan *couchant* —the dexter ear of the latter embellishing the foreground.—*State Tribune*.

GOOD TIME.—The clipper ship *Flying Fish*, arrived on Thursday last, after a passage of 105 days from Boston.

COAL MINE.—A coal mine said to be of great extent, has recently been discovered, on the railroad route from Oakland to Stockton and about thirty miles from the latter place. It is situated on a spur of the Coast Range, and is distant in a direct line about sixteen miles from the navigable head of San Joaquin River. The coal was last week thoroughly tested in a trial trip of the steamer *Cornelia* of which a favorable report is made. The *Cornelia* ran to Mare Island and back. The engineer of the steamer states that the coal burned very clear and bright leaving little or no clinker or ashes.

The engineers, Messrs. Sinot & Black, employed by the proprietors to visit the ground and examine the mine, have handed in their report, from which we make the following extracts:—"The product is much superior to any yet discovered on this coast. [In this opinion, it is said, Dr. Trask, the State Geologist, coincides.] The surface material, compared with the best English coal, is as 68 to 100. In caloric, 1 lb. produces 4 7-10ths of steam, to 6 produced from the best of other steam coal. With the usual improvement in quality resulting from depth and pressure, it is expected, at a depth of 100 feet from the surface, to equal the best English coal. The position and opening of the vein is very favorable for working, and the nature of the country between the mine and Stockton will admit of a train road, upon which the regular descent of the laden cars will dispense with motive power, either in removing coal or bringing back cars."

It is estimated that after the proper outlay for working has been made, the coal could be delivered in San Francisco for $7 per ton. The vein at first showed a thickness of 14 inches; but widens as the exploration goes on, and at a depth of 16 feet, was 3ft. and 9 inches in width.

Interior News

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN BUTTE CO.—Some Indians came into a store kept by a man named James Shaeffer and asked for some provisions, which request was refused. They then shot him and fled. They were pursued by the whites and four of them shot.

REDUCTION OF FARES.—The California Stage Co. have again reduced their fares over some of the most traveled routes.—*Tribune.*

SNOW IN MARYSVILLE.—On Wednesday last, snow fell in Marysville and Sacramento to the depth of one inch.

NEW COUNTIES PROPOSED.—We learn from the *State Journal* that applications will be made to the next Legislature for the erection of a new county out of portions of Napa and Solano. The Sacramento *Union* says that a petition, got up by citizens in and about Iowa Hill, and which prays for a division of Placer Co., is being extensively circulated.

DITCH PROPERTY IN NEVADA CO.—It is believed, says the *Democrat*, that when the ditches now in progress of building in Nevada county are completed, it will control more ditch property than all the rest of the State.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—The new banking house of Messrs. Garrison, Morgan, Fretz & Ralston was opened on the 2nd inst.

VICTIMS.—One of the morning papers say that just fifty persons have lost their lives during the last five months, by falling through the holes in the streets into the Bay.

EARTHQUAKE.—Three slight shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in this city. The vibrations moved from north to south, lasting a few seconds.

THE WARD ELECTIONS.—The election held last Friday, in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Aldermen Rankin and Brittain, was warmly contested, and resulted in the election of the Know Nothing candidates, Messrs. Bryant and Janes.

INSANITY.—No less than six persons afflicted with insanity have been brought to the Police Station during the last three days. Three of the number have been cared for by friends; the others will be sent to the Asylum at Stockton. One of the unfortunates is a female.—*S. F. Herald.*

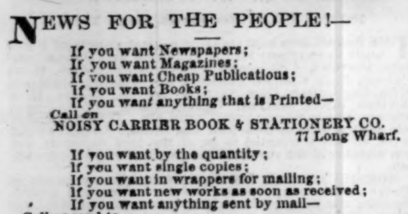
MARRIED.

In this city, Dec 27th, by Rev E S Lacy, Capt Thomas Forbes to Miss Letitia Robinson, all of this city

At Union City, Alameda Co, by Rev W W Brier, J W Dougherty and Miss Clementina McCoy

At Oakland, Dec 31st, by Rev S B Bell, C W Reid Esq, to Miss Ann Potter, both of Clinton, Alameda county

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WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in

SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts.

SACRAMENTO,
In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.

MARYSVILLE,
Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.

FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat, Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat, French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings, Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill, Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing, Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar

AND DOWNIEVILLE.

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☞GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.

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Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and Co., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.,
And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States.

In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter, dated New York, September 5, 1855.

"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances, made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and if at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you, as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."

And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.

LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

PROCLAMATION, NOT BY THE MAYOR.

AS different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particularly in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's,

BOOTS & SHOES

ever opened at one time in this country.

We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.
Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

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TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—
A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes,

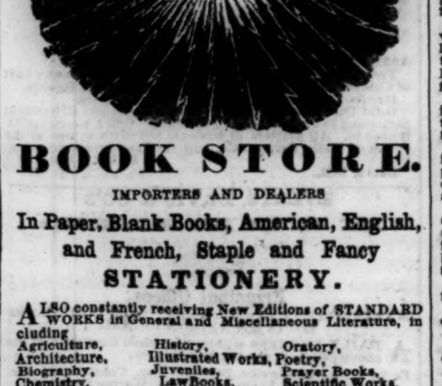
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY Co.,
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Since our last issue the market has experienced but little change. Trade still continues extremely dull.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges........
BREAD—
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ lb........6½ @ 7
Navy in bbls........5 1-2 @ 6
Crackers in tins........8 @ 10
BROOMS—
Eastern. per dozen........5,50 @ 6,00
CANDLES—
Sperm ℔ lb........45
Adamantine........35 @ 37½
COFFEE—
Java........12 1-2
Manilla........12 1-2
Rio........12 1-2
CORDAGE—
Manilla, American made........16 @ 20
Tarred do do........15
Bale Rope do do........
COAL—
Lackawana........16 @ 17
Cumberland........25
DRY GOODS—
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges........
Blankets, cost and charges........
Brown Sheetings........9½
do Drillings........9½
Bleached Shirtings........8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5........30
do do No. 6 to 10........28
FLOUR AND MEAL—
Gallego & Haxall........14,00
Domestic........9 @ 9½
Corn meal, half bbls........3,00 @ 3,25
FRUITS & PRESERVES—
Apples, dried........20 @ 21
Peaches do Chile........25 @ 30
Currants, Zante........25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz........5,50
Ass'td Preserves........5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins........5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts........5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna........20
Raisins per box, layer........5,50 @ 6,00
Almonds,........18 @ 20
Walnuts, English........06
Lobsters, in lb tins........5,00 @ 5,50
Turkey, do do........8,00
Chickken, do........8,50 @ 9,00
GRAIN—
Barley,........2¾
Wheat........3
Oats........2 1-2
GUNNY BAGS—
In bales........17 @ 18
do bundles........16
GUNPOWDER—
Am. Blasting........7,00 @ 7,50
HARDWARE—
Shovels, Ames' L H bright....10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'........10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz........4,50
IRON—
Scotch Pig, per ton........47,00 @ 50,00
LUMBER—
Eastern Lumber........50,00 @ 60,00
Shingles, Eastern........5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber........35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do........30,00 @ 35,00
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do mess........33
Bacon Ex. Clear........17
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do 20 lb do........15 @ 16
do in kegs........15
Butter, new Eastern........32 @ 34
Cheese, do........18
do California........22
Sugar, Crushed........11 @ 11 1-4
do New Orleans........10 1-2 @ 11
do Manilla........8½ @ 9
do China, No 1........9 1-2
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do Brown........8
Saleratus, per lb........7
Cacam Tartar........37 1-2
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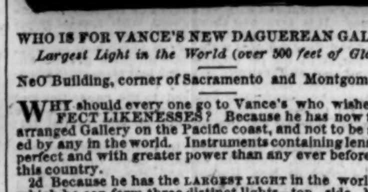
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INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD AND zinc Washboards Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Barr Covers, Clothes Pins, hair and wire Seives, Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach and Coal Baskets, two and three bushel Corn Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, with every other article belonging to the Wood and Willowware business, at the lowest wholesale price

W. HAWXHURST.
112 and 114 Front, near
oct5-6m Washington & San Francisco.

Let it be Particularly Understood

THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL MORE GOODS in our particular line for the same amount of money than

ANY FIRM IN CALIFORNIA.

OUR STOCK is second to none, and our ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. Of our own Importation we have in store upwards of

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

Which we offer at as LOW PRICES as any firm in town. And in addition to this we have some

$50,000 WORTH

that we purchased from the Importers for at LEAST 40 per cent. less than we could import the same Goods, thereby enabling us to sell, and make a profit, for at

LEAST 25 PER CENT LESS

than we could if we imported all our Goods.

☞ Come and be convinced, and not allow yourselves to be HUMBUGGED. HOWES & CO.,
180 and 181 Montgomery street,
dec 1st tf And 77 K street, Sacramento.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West, Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameison's Creek.

The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.

nov13 EVERTS, SNELL & CO

C. C. KNOWLES, DENTIST,

And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth, AND BLOCK WORK.

Office corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Sts. (Entrance same as to Vance's Daguerrean Rooms,) San Francisco.

Busines hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. feb16-tf

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS



R.F. KNOX & CO.,
NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
San Francisco,

Keep Constantly on Hand and for Sale, in Quantities to Suit,
SPERM, LARD, POLAR, CHINA, TANNER'S AND NEATS-FOOT OIL
CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, AND WICKING
OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.
ALSO, SODA-ASH, POTASH, OIL-SOAP, &c.

Our OILS and CAMPHENE are of our *Own Manufacture*, and daily received fresh from the Factor and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FIRST STREET BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



E. B. GODDARD, W. A. PALMER, E. B. GALUSHA.

THE proprietors of this Establisament having more than doubled its capacity by a NEW AND EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF BUILDING, AND LARGE ADDITIONS OF MACHINERY from the East, are able confidently to announce to the public

THE BEST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Aiming at perfection, we employ the highest skill in each department, determined that in quality, variety and price **Our work shall be unsurpassed.** To this result we pledge a long practical experience and the closest personal attention. Desiring to win patronage *only by merit*, our business is conducted on principles of **Fairness and Fidelity.**

WITH AN ALMOST

UNLIMITED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS,

We are prepared to execute orders on the shortest notice for
FLOURING MILLS, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, QUARTZ MILLS AND MINING PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STEAM ENGINES—HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.
BOILER FRONTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BUILDING FRONTS, BALCONY RAILINGS, CAPS, SILLS, WATER BACKS, STOVE AND PLOW CASTINGS, SHINGLE MACHINES, SMUT MACHINES, (WARRANTED THE BEST IN USE,) HORSE POWERS, CAPSTANS.

Round, Square and Fluted COLUMNS; and indeed Castings and Machinery of every description whatever.

All work WARRANTED according to order, and Castings generally furnished at ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, by Express or otherwise, with a deposite or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. Orders should in all cases be accompanied with a minute description.

Grateful to our numerous friends for past favors, we would respectfully solicit their influence in our behalf. All others we beg to refer for the character of our work to our many patrons.

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1855. GODDARD & CO.

READY MADE CLOTHING Warehouse.

WILLIAM G. BADGER,
No. 109 Battery street, San Francisco,

IMPORTER OF REAEY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, (Also every variety of HATS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.

I would invite country merchants visiting San Francisco to call and examine my

Large Stock of Clothing, &c.

I have on hand, and constantly arriving, the largest assortment of every variety and style of Clothing of any house in the State. My stock amounts to over

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Goods are manufactured under my own supervision are made of the very best material, and in the most desirable manner. Persons buying my clothing will find Large and Saleable Sizes.

Persons may rely upon finding every article they wish in my stock. My prices will be as LOW, if not LOWER, than they can be found elsewhere in the market. I guarantee each article I sell.

Please call and examine my stock. Sep14-3m

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO

DEPARTURE FROM PACIFIC STREET WHARF.

CARRRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

october 1st, 1855

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR,
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E A POOLE,
STEAMER CONFIDENCE,
STEAMER WILSON G HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E C M CHADWICK,
STEAMER J BRAGDON, Captain THOS SEELY,
STEAMER URILDA, Captain E Z CLARK,
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers will leave Pacific Street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with light draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE,
COLUSA and
RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner Jackson and Front sts.
oct5 tf SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

REMOVAL.

BUCKELEW & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO 206 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar,	Fine Green Tea,	Farina, Tapioca,
Granulated do,	Fine Black do,	Pearl Sago.
Powdered do,	Rio Coffee.	Sal-Soda,
Loaf do,	Java do,	Cream Tartar,
Batavia do,	Costa Rica do,	Sup. Carp. Soda,
China do,	Manilla do,	Macaroni,
N. Orleans do,	Fresh ground do,	Vermacelia,
Pingfa do,	Goshen butter,	Saleratus, salt,
S. Island do,	Oregon do,	Reeve's Oysters,
E. B. Syrup	Fresh do,	Piper's do,
Stewart's do,	N. Y. Cheese,	Dayton's do,
N. Orleans do,	California do,	Clams, Lobsters,
S. Island do,	Pearl starch,	Pie Fruits,
White Beans,	Fresh Eggs,	Jams and Jellies,
California do,	Maine do,	Chocolate,
Chili do,	Sperm Candles,	Chocolate Paste,
Salt Pork,	Adam do,	French Mustard,
Mackeral,	California Brooms,	English do,
Smoked Beef,	Tomato Catsup,	California do,
Lard in kegs,	Walnut do,	Raisins, Figs,
do in tins,	Mushroom do,	Pepper, Ginger,
Haxall Flour,	White W. Vinegar,	Mace, Spices,
Suffolk Mills do,	Cider do,	Tubs, Buckets,
Domestic do,	Split Peas,	Soft and hard soap
Rye do,	Olive Oil,	Olives, Prunes,
Graham do,	Carolina Rice,	Cherries, peaches,
Wheat Grits,	Corn Starch,	Lamp Oil,
Fine Hominy,	Rice Flour,	Campheme,
Coarse do,	Dried Apples,	Dried P'daches,
Citron, Currants,	Dried Whortleberries,	Ass'd Essences
Lemon Syrup,	Bird Seed,	Cuttle Fish,
Raspberry do,	Potatoes, Onions,	Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,	Almonds,	Walnuts,

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prices, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

M. S. BUCKELEW,
sept28 C. O. GERBEDDING.

BLANK BOOKS!—

If you want half bound Blank Books;
If you want Books bound in Sheep;
If you want Books bound in Imitation Russia;
If you want Books bound with Russian Bands;
If you want Books bound with full Russia—
Call on the
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
77 Long Wharf

If you want them by the case;
If you want them by the Dozen;
If you want them by the sett;
If you want them by the single book;
If you want them any way—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
77 Long Wharf,
dec6-1y San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

NO. 64 SANSOME STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
—000—

Superior Saddle and Buggy Horses to Let on the most reasonable terms. The strictest attention given to Horses kept on Livery.

nov2-3m CHAS. W. FOX, Proprietor.

A FEW MORE LEFT.

THE BUSINESS OF HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, which has been suspended for the past eight weeks, on account of the building having been consumed by fire, is this day resumed at the old place, Nos. 80 and 82 Davis street. The very best accommodation will now be given, and every variety of room can now be had at reduced rates. The house is lathed and plastered throughout, and all the rooms are finely ventilated and most elegantly furnished. Will our old friends and the public generally favor us with a call? for we are persuaded that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former.

I. HILLMAN.

Board: $7 00 per week: Lodging: from $3 00 to $6 00 per week. May 9th.

FAMILY COAL YARD.

(LATE A. T. LADD'S.)
No. 55 Sansome street, near Pine, opposite Macondray & Co.'s.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE above Yard, is prepared to supply families and others with the best qualities of HARD and SOFT OAL upon the most reasonable terms. Coals delivered in any part of the city free of expense. my18 tf T. A. MUDGE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.

PRESIDENT........WM G BADGER
RECORDING SECRETARY........E W PLAYTER
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY........JOSIAH BACON
LIBRARIAN........L P FISHER
TREASURER........ANDREW MILLER

This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

Over the Post Office, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes of Standard, Religious, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, and is open daily from 3 to 10 P. M., except Sundays—on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of an annual fee of five dollars constitutes an active member, and of three dollars an associate member, under the provisions of the constitution, with all the advantages of the institution, without further dues or payments.

A payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a life member without further dues. oct19

WOODBURY & CO., GENERAL AGENCY AND EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, with a view to protect the unwary from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, under their supervision.—Our Rooms will be found adjacent to the Rooms of the Associations, and over the present Post Office.

Situations of all kinds for females furnished. Private families furnished with the best of help FREE OF CHARGE.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Persons leaving orders with us to be filled should NOT MISTAKE THE ENTRANCE TO OUR OFFICE. It is the Brick Building over the Post-Office.

Find Employment for all kinds of help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, Clerks, &c.

Bills collected, Houses Rented, Loans negotiated, &c.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

Refer to—De Ro Bendixen & Co; James B. Roberts & Co Benchley & Co; I. A. Morgan, Thomas C. Hamb, Esq. James Mills.

☞California Exchange, over the Post Office, Kearny street, opposite the Plaza.

C. E. WOODBURY.
sep 14-3m GEO. W. CHAPIN.

F. W. DE KANTZOW'S EXPRESS.

TODD'S VALLEY.

Connecting daily at Yankee Jim's, with Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express Company, and leaves there for Todd's Valley as soon as the Sacramento Stage comes in.

Collections and any other business promptly attended to.

DENNIS' WIRE WORKS.

MANUFACTORY OF

WIRE CLOTH, WIRE NETTING.

Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Seives, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c. Also—Bottling Wire for sale.

No. 108 Clay st., between Battery and Sansome
SAN FRANCIS, CAL.

MISCELLANY.

Bishop Cheverus.

A little anecdote will illustrate his Caholicism. A domestic in our family was at Roman Catholic. Every facility was afforded her for attending the services of her church; but, as we resided in the country, it was not practicable for her to attend those services so often as she wished, and she told us she must go and live in Boston. I advised her, before she determined to do so, to consult her Bishop on the subject.

On her return from the Bishop, she said she should not leave, if we were disposed to keep her; that the Bishop had told her to stay where she was, and do all she could to please us; to attend the services of the church, whenever she could do so without interfering with her duties at home, and when she could not, to say her prayers and read her Bible there. He asked her if we had morning and evening prayers, and on being answered in the affirmative, told her to attend on those prayers, that he was not afraid of its doing her any harm, and it might do her much good. Here was a Roman Catholic Bishop not only *permitting* but *enjoining* it upon one of his flock to attend the family prayers of a Protestant minister.

I cannot forget the affectionate embrace I received from him, when I took leave of him on his return to France. He put his arms about my neck, and uttered his fervent wishes for my welfare, and his desire that he might see me in France, if he did not see me in "dear Boston," which he earnestly hoped to do.

In his first pastoral letter on his arrival at Montauban, he said he should make no distinction between Catholics and Protestants in his conduct, and exhorted them to live together as brethren. He told them that he had been living on terms of friendship with Protestants in Boston, and had found them quite as good Christians as any he found in his own communion.

When a Roman Catholic Bishop was about to be appointed for Boston, Matignon and Cheverus were the ministers of the Church of the Holy Cross, and it was known that one of them would be selected. Cheverus labored hard to have Matignon appointed, and when he was himself selected, repeatedly requested that he might be allowed to decline it. After his investiture, how beautiful was the pattern of humility he exhibited! The Bishop paying great deference to the priest, as to a father, or elder brother. There must be many in this community, who remember the two trudging together arm in arm through the streets, on their errands of mercy. There is indeed no distinction of Bishop and priest between them now.

The Ruling Passion.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* relates the following incident of death in a ball-room:

Not many months ago, Mlle. Caroline de C—— became radiant with unnatural beauty, which, to the unthinking, increased the charms of her grace, and placed in a better light the gifts of her head and heart. Your obituary columns have made you too well acquainted with the dangers of that pernicious gift. The family physician saw the impending danger. He engaged the family to carry her—she was an only child—to some of the medicinal waters which sometimes battle long with death. The waters were powerless in her case. She desired to return to Paris—to die. She asked that a ball might be given in her house on the last day of the year; she wrote the invitations; all her friends sent her costly presents, which were placed on a table before her bed; the guests came to the ball; she received them in bed, and made them hasten to open the dances; the music seemed to excite her; she became more and more animated as the evening wore on; when the clock knelled the passing of the old year,—"Mother, mother! come here," said she; "let me embrace you, and wish you a merry, merry New Year, and many happy re——" the last word expired on her lips; she was a corpse! The mother's scream of agony stopped the dances—the ball-room was the hall of the death-bed.

Such is life in Paris! Full of life—more full of death; and all in such immediate contact, one can scarcely tell which is life and which is death. You woo a beauty, and you clasp a corpse!

Reading and Thinking.—This is emphatically the age of reading. But is it one of thinking also? Our grandfathers had fewer books, still fewer newspapers, and no system of popular lecturing; yet what they acquired they had time mentally to digest, and so became sounder men. When Bacon said that reading made the correct man, but conversation only a ready one, he meant the reading of a more thorough age than this. What conversation was then, common reading is now. Men read light and easy books instead of talking with their gossips, and gain very little if any more improvement.

The true end of books, or even of good newspapers, is not merely to gratify curiosity, but to supply facts and principles, which may be laid away in the mind, to be drawn upon subsequently, as the exigencies of life demand. He who reads without digesting, even if he learns how to think, never has a stock of ideas on hand to think about. He is like the Israelites in Egypt, when they had no straw to make bricks. But a careless reader is also a bad thinker. The mind of a thoughtful reader is like the bolting apparatus of a mill, separating the bran from the flour, coincident with the act of reading. The hasty reader neglects this duty. Men forget what they have read almost as soon as the book or paper is laid down. They never, or rarely, exercise their judgment. They don't think.

Sir Isaac Newton wrote a work upon the Prophet Daniel, and another upon the Book of Revelation, in one of which he said that, in order to fulfil certain prophecies before a certain date was terminated—namely, 1260 years—there would be a mode of travelling of which the men of his time had no conception; nay, that the knowledge of man would be so increased that they would be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got hold of this, and said: "Now look at that mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravity and told us such marvels for us all to admire. When he became an old man and got into his dotage, he began to study that book called the Bible; and it seems that, in order to credit its fabulous nonsense, we must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The old dotard!" exclaimed the philosophic infidel Voltaire, in self-complacency of his piety. But who is the dotard now!—*Rev. J. Craig.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

I Wish and I Will.

"I wish I could play upon the piano as well as Miss Hallett," said Ellen Rosse.

"Well, so you will when you have had as many years' practice," was the reply.

"O, I mean now, without waiting so long."

I wonder if wishing will make her a good player, thought I. "If wishes were efforts, most men would be great."

"I wish I knew as much as you do Miss Emilie," said the same young lady.

"So you may, if you will study and improve your time."

"I wish I knew as much now."

"Knowledge does not come into your head of its own accord, Miss Ellen; you have to put it there by efforts of your own."

"I wish I knew my lessons."

"Sit down and study them, and you will soon have your wish."

"I do not feel in the humor of studying; I'd like to know them without."

"'I wish' must be a great help to you, you say it so often. If I could discover the magic, I would use it myself; but it must be invisible to all but yourself, for I cannot see that you accomplish a great deal by it, after all."

"Now you are laughing at me. It doesn't do me any good, I suppose; but it is so easy to say it: and I do really wish what I say."

"No doubt you do, if you could get it without any trouble. 'I wish' is a lazy friend of yours; he isn't any profit to you: suppose you turn him off, and take instead, '*I will.*' My word for it, you will find he helps you more than the other. He is the very soul of industry; and he accomplishes more in an hour than 'I wish' does in a life-time. Say, '*I will learn* my lessons,' and there will be no occasion for 'I wish I knew them.' You will cut the acquaintance of your old friend when you have tried the new one, I am sure"

Ellen laughed. "Well," she said "I don't like to dissolve old friendships; but I will try your advice, that is, if I can remember; but 'I wish' is easier to say than 'I will,' is to do,"

Her resolution is good; let us all follow it. *I will* is the brave word that conquers all difficulties.

Fadeless Beauty.

"Oh, papa! papa?" cried little Gertrude Wilson, bursting into her father's study, one afternoon, while the rain was pouring down, "why did not God make *me* beautiful, as he did my sister Charlotte? Nobody loves me,—nobody but you, my own dear papa; even mamma and my sister do not, and it is because I am not beautiful like them."

"Why, Gertrude, your tears are pouring faster than the rain, my child, and your words faster than either. Come to your father's arms, and tell him what has happened to his *little pet.*"

And the kind father folded his sorrowing child to his breast and smothed her soft hair caressingly.

"Mamma took Charlotte in her arms just so, papa, and told her she was her comfort and her pride, because she was so beautiful, and when I went and laid my head against her, she pushed me away, and said: 'Run to your father Gerty—he loves ugly children, but *I do not;*' and Charlotte laughed at me when I cried, and said: 'See how funny an ugly girl looks crying, mamma;' so I came to ask you why God did not make me beautiful, that I also might be loved."

"You *are* beautiful, Gerty."

"Me, papa!" exclaimed the astonished child, starting from her father's arms.

"Yes, daughter Gerty, you."

"Oh, papa, you must be making sport of me. Mamma says I'm a perfect fright, and tells me to run and hide myself, when any one comes in—so how can I be beautiful?"

"An unselfish and noble spirit will give to the most unlovely features a beauty worth more than all the charms of mere flesh and blood, my child. Such a spirit lights the features of my precious Gerty, and makes her fairer in the eyes of all who really know her, than poor Charlotte can ever be, until she becomes a good and humble child. Your features are such as God has given you, my daughter, and he has graced you with the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which renders them sweet and lovely to behold; but you must take heed, or the bad spirits of jealousy and discontent, which sometimes try you, will mar and dim that best of all beauty, which, if kept bright while you live on earth, will never fade away. So cheer up, little girl, and let us forget everything that can cause the tears to flow."

"But, ah, papa, 'tis hard to go without love from mamma." And the tears began to fall again.

"Always be a good little girl to your mother, and by and by she will learn that a true and dutiful heart is of more importance than a beautiful face. Courage, my dear; don't allow yourself to be made miserable by unkindness which you do not deserve. You father loves you dearly now, and your mother will love you all in good time."

Not many days after this conversation between Mr. Wilson and his daughter Gertrude, little Charlotte was taken violently ill. She rolled and tossed in terrible pain for many days, and when she arose from that sick bed, it was to be called *a beauty* no more.

The disease was the small-pox, and the traces of its ravages were stamped upon her face so deeply, that she could not hope to do other than to carry them to the grave.

Mrs. Wilson also was taken ill, and for a long time, little Gerty exercised her patient skill as nurse in that sick chamber.—A weary and distressing time she had of it; for words cannot describe the loathsomeness of that shocking disease; but she did her duty as few girls of twelve years ever did, and she was richly rewarded, by finding that the heart of her mother was opening to her, as she feared it never would.—With returning health came a truer and purer happiness to parents and children, than they had before known—for, by a little lesson, Charlotte and her mamma had learned that beauty is a fleeting thing, and is not that upon which one should set affection, and that the only fadeless beauty is of the spirit.

Two happier girls than Gertrude and Charlotte, it would be hard to find, and they believe it when their beloved father says to them: "Mere outward beauty never wins love. It cannot command true affection: for, though it may catch the fancy and dazzle the eye—though it may attract admiration, yet its power cannot continue; for real love—the heart's true affection, can be conquered and retained only by loveliness of spirit, which is the only beauty which fadeth not away.—[*N. Y. Evangelist.*

List of Post Offices and Post Masters the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

Name of Office.	*County.*	*Postmasters.*
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	A J Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bowen
Alpha	Nevada	A J Alston
Antioch	Contra Costa	J D Clarke
American Ranch	Shasta	T A Freeman
Aqueduct City	Amador	M S Butler
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	T T Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	J Clerk
Buckeye	Yolo	J M Chayles
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	S J Rowley
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	J Evens
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	R F Davis
Crescent City	Klamath	D C Lewis
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	T M Danel
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	M K Shearer
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	N T Norcross
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elizabethtown	Plumas	Lewis Stark
Empire Ranch	Yuba	S Moody
Emory's Crossing	Yuba	J W Everett
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	Dennis Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	Nathan Finn
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Fourth Crossing	Calaveras	A C Bentzhoof
Garrotte	Tuolumne	J H Watts
Georgetown	El Dorado	A M Stowe
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Gwin	Mariposa	Wm Laughlin
Hamilton	Butte	R S Patton
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	J Hill
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Indian Gulch	Mariposa	J M Norton
Jackson	Calaveras	Wm M Bogers
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	R A Mascis
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Cnight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	C Wood
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	Hiram Togg
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	P Ditts
Millerton	Maiposa	H Carroll
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	J B McKinney
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolmne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
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Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
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Ottitieway	Siskiyou	Geo H Coe
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Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Thos Wood
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Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	M Stoppard
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H J Shore
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
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Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
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Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H A Theal
Sdanish Flat	El Dorado	L D Coffin
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Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Sonoma	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L D Coffin
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	Wm Smith
Secret Ravine	Placer	J Hart
San Andreces	Calaveras	C S Sweet
San Pablo	Contra Costa	A Bates
San Gabriel	Los Angeles	T Burdick
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	James Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
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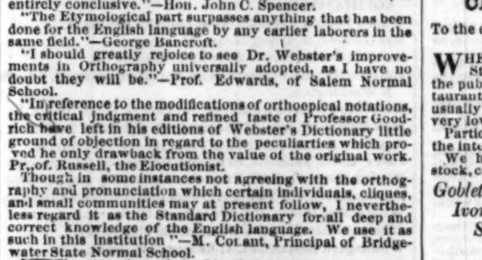
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Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

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aug3

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The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian HOMES. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is	$6,00
Music	10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance,	3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week	7,50
Without washing or lights	6,50
Payments for every four weeks in *advance.*	
In the young laides department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is	$7,50
Washing, per dozen,	1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month	10,00
Italian, per month,	5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month,	3,00

Board and Tuition to be paid every four weeks in advance.

The facilities afforded for a good musical education are worthy of special notice.

The Teacher in addition to fine natural abilities and thorough acquirements, has the advantages of a long professional experience, uniting effectually the most approved systems of giving instruction. The instrument is one of Chickering's finest toned "Grand Pianos," and was originally ordered by the Philharmonic Society of San Francisco.

The boarders in both departments provide their own chamber furniture and napkins. All articles of clothing and bedding must be numbered and distinctly marked with the owners name.

Books and Stationery furnished at reduced prices.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, REV. HENRY DURANT, to REV. A. F. WHITE, Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Department, or to MRS. BUCKNAM, principal Teacher of the same department, or for the general facts, to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
PALMER COOK & CO., San Francisco.
FRED BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings
HON. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
EDW'D McLEAN, Esq., " "
REV. S. B. BELL, " "
REV. E. S. LACY, " "
HON. SHERMAN DAY, San Jose,
REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
HON. B. D. WILSON, Los Angeles.
REV. W. W. BRIER.
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BECKER'S & CO'S

Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:

Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar 'Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats *for Sacramento*

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco, and the Atlantic States nov 19

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

Arrival of the Steamer J. L. Stephens.

—AND BY HER—

THE GOLDEN GATE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, opposite the Post Office,

Have received a very large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES!

We know we have the Largest Stock, the greatest assortment, and Best Goods of any

Clothing House in California!

Which we offer at prices to suit the times. We invite our friends and patrons, and the public to call and examine our

Black, Brown, Dahlia, Blue and Olive Frock Coats;
Black and Blue Dress Coats;
Business Suits; Party Vests;
Fine Summer Talmas and Over Coats;
Shirts, Collars and Cravats;
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers;
Cashimere Shirts and Drawers;
Fancy and Black Silk and Satin Scarfs;

Every description of

FURNISHING GOODS; SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

PLEASE CALL AT

KEYES & CO'S,

Golden _ate Clothing Warehouse.

Corner Clay and Kearny Sts.

june8 Opposite the Post Office.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,
do Sacks do do
Business Coats and Sacks do
Frock Coats of various do
Blue Pilot Jackets
Satinet do
Gray, blue and red flannel Overshirts
do do do do Undershirts
do do do do Drawers
Merino Shirts and Drawers
100 doz Check Linen Shirts
800 doz Hickory do
100 doz Calico do
50 doz " Davis & Jones' " Shirts
100 doz regatta do
50 doz Denim Overalls, open fronts
30 doz Shirt Collars
2,000 prs Satinet Pants
300 prs fancy Cassimere Pants
200 prs black Doeskin do
3,000 prs Cottonade do
400 prs Corduroy do
20 cases Hats—Cassimere, Wool, etc
30 cases Boots and Shoes
1 case black Japanned Muslin for Hat Covers, etc
30 bales Brown Drills
Suspenders.

Merchants and Traders are invited to an examination of the above goods. and especially to the very low prices at which they are offered.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 100 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D

Have taken room No 9 at

AMORY HALL,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements and Mining Tools,

Corner Sansome and Washington streets.

WOOLF'S SHIRT DEPOT!!!

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING STORE,

Under the American Theatre, Sansome Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on hand a large assortment of Shirts and Gent's Furnishing Goods, which he offers at the lowest price. Clothing constantly on hand.

San Francisco, Oct. 5th 1855 oct5-3m

RANKIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Battery St., (between Pacific and Broadway.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandize. un26

CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,

FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.

INVOICES NOW OPENING.

1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.

Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc. etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. CLARK,
je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

SELLING OFF

BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT

FRANK BAKER'S.

$175,000 IN CARPETS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	.50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,00	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	.45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	.37	to	2,81
20,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
00,000 rolls Paper Hangings	.8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:

Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.

Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,
jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

RUMRILL & CO'S

NORTHERN EXPRESS,

CONNECTING WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville, Hansonville,
Foster's Bar, Gibsonville,
Camptonville, Chandlerville,
Goodyear's Bar, Pine Grove,
Downieville, St. Louis,

And all other points in their vicinity.

Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.

Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.

Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention.

RUMRILL & CO.
Dec. 9, 1853. tf

EVERTS, DAVIS & CO'S

EXPRESS.

Principal Offices:

MARYSVILLE, RABBIT CREEK, GIBSONVILLE, ST LOUIS and NELSON CREEK.

A DAILY EXPRESS will be dispatched from each of the above Offices to the following places:

Forbestown, Hansonville, Bidwell's Bar, Columbus House American House, Lexington House, Warren Hill, Spanish Flat, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, Long Bar, Wyandott, Enterprise and Onion Valley. and

A Weekly Express to the following places:

Secret Diggings, Warren Hill, Spanish Flat, Oregon Gulch, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, Poker Flat, Canyon Creek, Independence Bar, Poor Man's Creek, Hopkins and Jamison Creek, Jamison City, Eureka Mills, Elizabethtown, Scales' Diggings, Whiskey Diggings, American Valley, City of Seventy-Six, Port Wine, Spanish Ranch, Harrison's Diggings and Thompson's Flat.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

Collections, Orders, &c., attended to with promptness and fidelity.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Sight and Time Exchange on the Atlantic States and Europe furnished.

All Commissions pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business promptly attended to.

Sight Checks Drawn on Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco. EVERTS, DAVIS & CO.
Gibsonville, May12, 1855. aug10

St. Mary's Hall,

AT SONOMA.

REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS.

THE WINTER SESSION.

BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Entrance fee, payable only once	$15 00
Board and Tuition	150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution	30 00
Mending, do do do	15 00
EXTRA CHARGES:	
Music, with the use of Instrument	$40 00
Drawing	20 00

Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It it unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all cases to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than one session.

The instruction is *thorough:* because few, but *competent* teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address

J. L. VER MEHR.

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY

THE late employees of ADAMS & CO., consequence of the disruption of th firm, have organized themselves into a joint stock Company, under the above name and title, for the purpose of conducting a General Express and Forwarding business in all its branches, throughout California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast generally.

The business will be strictly and solely a Forwarding one, having no connection with Banks and Bankers, and will be conducted on safe and economical principles.

The Expresses will leave the office at the north-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, daily, at regular hours, for Sacramento and the Northern Mines, Stockton and the Southern Mines, San Jose, San Juan and Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Pedro and the Southern Coast generally, as well as to the Northern Coast of California and to Oregon.

We will also run a regular Express for Freight, Small Parcels and Letters to and from the Atlantic States by every Steamer.

The parties who have organized this Company are well known in the community as old and experienced Expressmen, and hope it will be acknowledged generally, understand their busine s thoroughly. They think they are not saying too much, when they attribute much of the success of the late firm of Adams & Co. in the Express business to their exertions and personal energies.

In conclusion they would solicit a fair share of the favors of the Public, pledging themselves to exert their best endeavors to transact such business as may be entrusted to them in a prompt and business-like manner.

Collections of all kinds will be promptly attended to at any of the points mentioned above.

R. G. NOYES, President.
San Francisco, March 1st, '55.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500 000.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY.
W. J. PARDEE ......San Francisco
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward

Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight

of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from

NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted). Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with **Iron Safes** for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co's Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co's New Bedford Express,* and *Livingston Wells & Co.'s European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICES, { No. 16 Wall Street, New York,
No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans.
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts.,
Oct. 21, 1853. San Francisco.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS

B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.

Also, a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandott and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason Rich Bar, JONES & CO 1y

BY R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implement are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scofflers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner Brick Machines, of the most approved pattern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons,

Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment o these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages, the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARY AT INS, Principal.
Mademoiselle J. LAFFGEER, Teacher of Music.
A. DeLOLME, Teacher of French & Drawing

THE 4th year of this Institution commences July 23, 1855 This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.

The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed, and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly, to the parents.

In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.

No. 116 J street,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-t

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,

To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

JONES, WOOL & CO.

ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,

89 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.

Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.

Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.

OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.

aug2

THOMAS SNOW,

BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

At the above Works are Manufactured,

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE, TUBULAR STEAM BOILERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

At the Shortest Notice and on the most reasonable terms

Particular attention paid to all Orders for Wrought Iron Pipe for Mining and Steam Purposes.

All Work done at the above works, is under the Personal Superintendance of THOMAS SNOW, who has had twenty years experience in New York, Boston and this city as a practical Boiler Maker.

WORKS, on Market Square Corner of Bush and Market Streets Opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco oct12tf THOMAS SNOW & CO.

PIONEER NURSERY,

ALAMEDA.

This Nursery took the First Premium at the State Fair for 1855 held at Sacramento.

A. H. Myers, at the Pioneer Nursery Alameda,

Has on hand, for the Market this season at reduced prices.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BUDDED AND GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC.

EMBRACING

APPLES—50 Best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old.
PEACH—20 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
PEAR—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
CHERRY—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.

Also, Almond, Nectarine, Plum, Apricot, Fig Trees, Grape Vines, Current, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes. Four best varieties of Strawberry Plants, and Ornamental Shrubbery.

TERMS CASH—On sales made at the Nursery, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made. Orders promptly attended to. A. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

Alameda, is 8 miles from San Francisco, and 4 miles outh of Oakland. nov9 3m